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SECOND EDITION.

Annual
Supplement to
The Labor Compendium

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Commemorating the Purchase of Louisiana Territory
in 1803 by President Thomas Jefferson



To be Held in St. Louis, Missouri
From May 1 to December 1, 1904

A True History of the Origin and of the Organized Movement
Looking to the Founding of the Greatest World's Fair

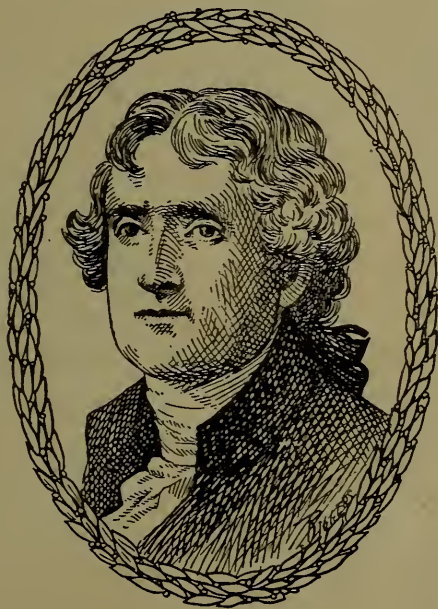
PRICE, 25 CENTS



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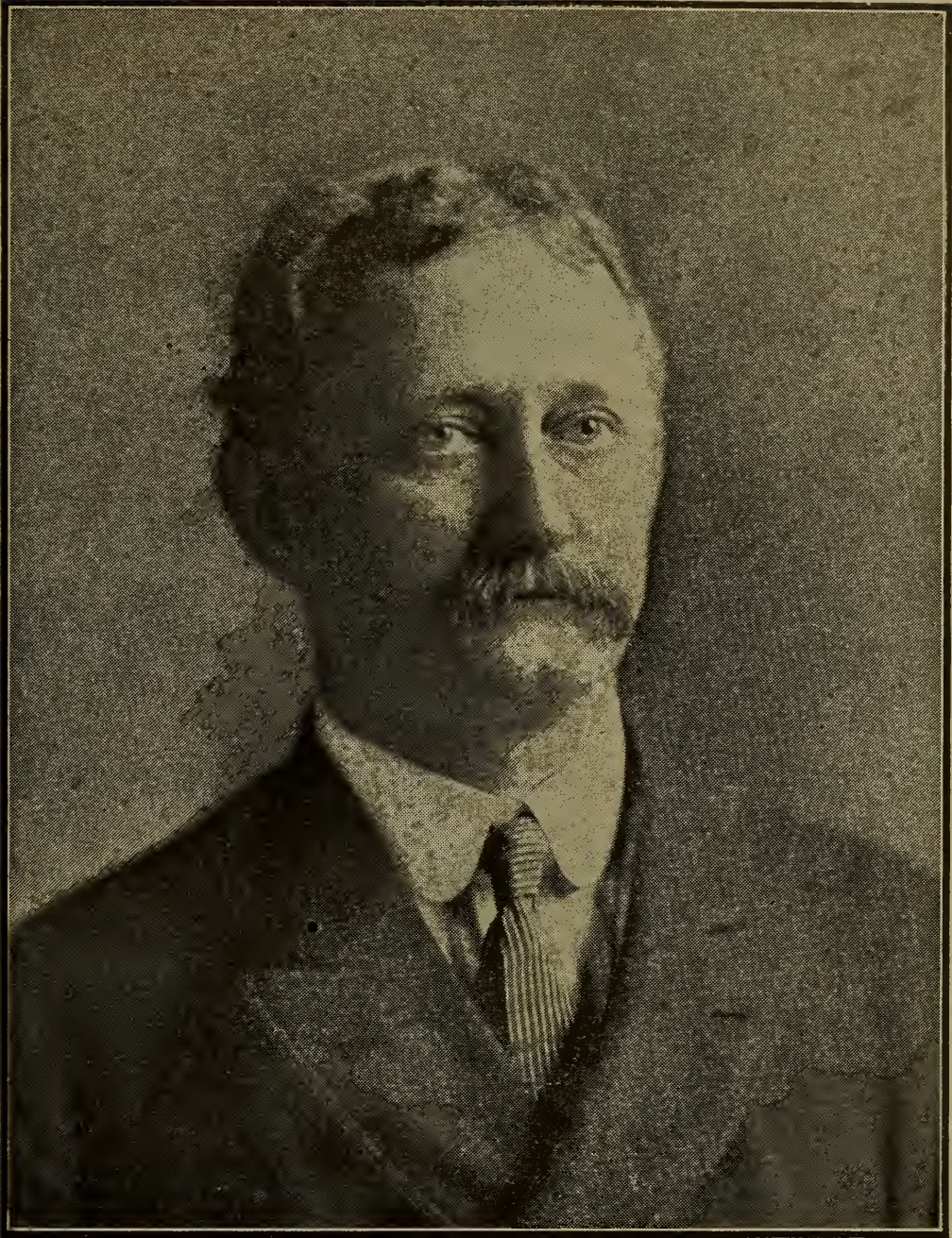
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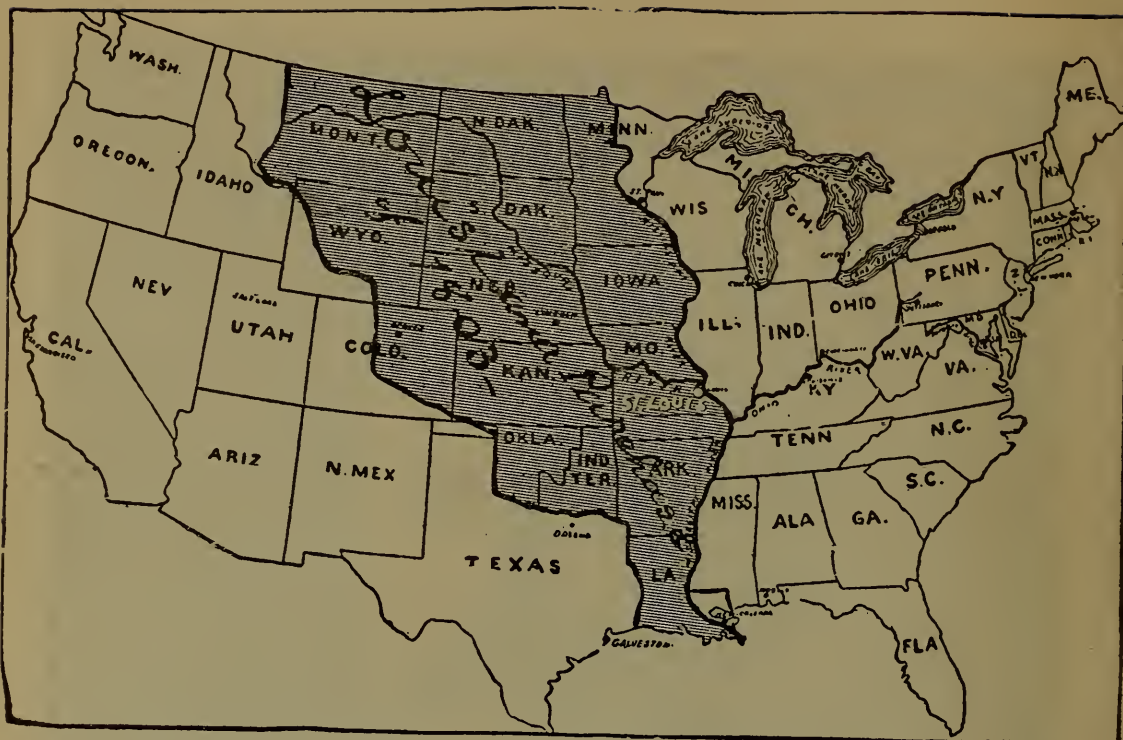
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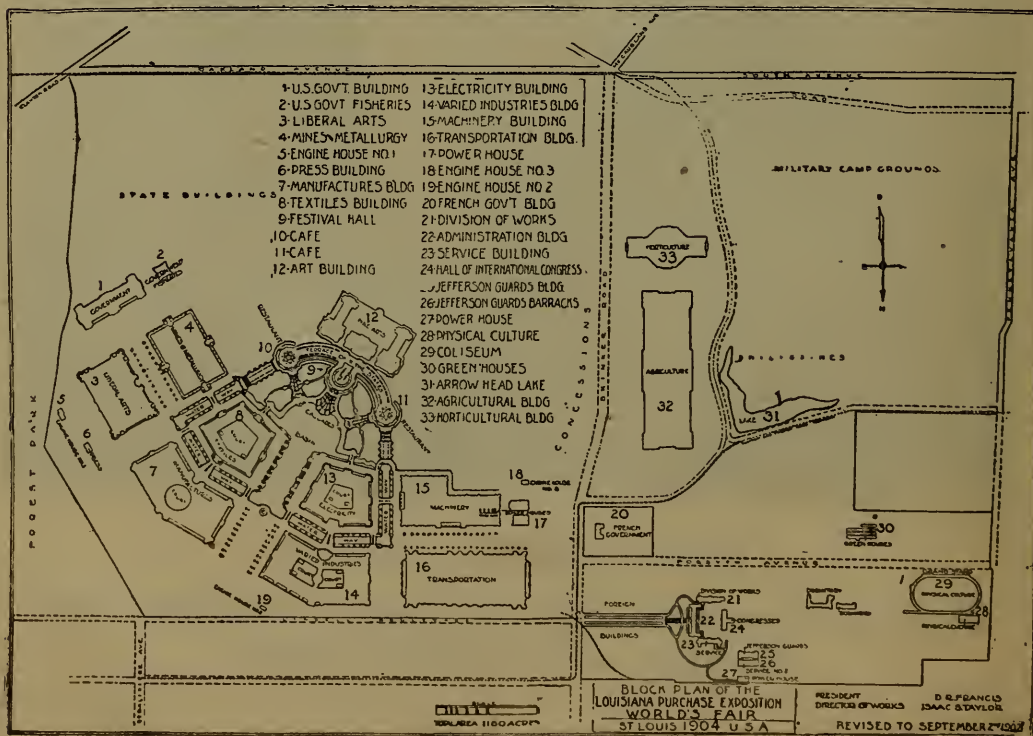


HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS,

President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and
Chairman of the Executive Board.



LOUISIANA TERRITORY



GROUND PLAN.

Resolution,

Adopted by the Third Annual Convention of the National Building Trades Council of America, at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 10, 1900.

WHEREAS, There will be a World's Fair in the city of St. Louis in the years of 1903 and 1904, in celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, and,

WHEREAS, Said movement received its impetus by Organized Labor of St. Louis, a resolution proposing such celebration having been first introduced by one C. C. Behnke, a member of the Waiters' Union, at the Central Trades and Labor Union meeting, and subsequently indorsed by the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, and further propagated by the official organ of the National Building Trades Council of America, THE LABOR COMPENDIUM; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the National Building Trades Council of America, in convention assembled, heartily indorses the World's Fair movement, and earnestly requests the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, in conjunction with the officers of the National Building Trades Council, to endeavor to make such arrangements with the proper World's Fair authorities as will prevent any possibility of strikes during the construction and duration of said World's Fair, and to secure the exclusive employment of Union Labor.

PREFACE.

IN CONSIDERATION of the fact that the Building Trades in St. Louis, as well as the National Building Trades Council of America, have been foremost in the advocacy and support of the Centennial Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase by the greatest World's Fair in history, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, I feel it incumbent with my official position in the Building Industry, as well as the one honored as the Representative of Labor on the Board of Directors, to keep the history of the World's Fair movement fresh in the minds of all its friends, which, as one who has not missed a meeting connected with this grand enterprise from its very incipency, I herewith faithfully and respectfully submit.

Very truly,



Publisher.

. . . THE . . .

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

During the time that has elapsed since the filing of papers incorporating the great company organized to build, equip and manage the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, much has been said and written relative to the origin of the movement, and writers have vied with each other, seeking to immortalize the men whose brains they, respectively, credit with having conceived the idea of a St. Louis World's Fair—1903.

Writers upon this subject have widely differed, in their efforts to rightly place the laurel, but aside from those employed on the labor press they have generally failed of the mark.

Near a dozen claimants for the honor have been held up to view, but generally these claims have lacked the important essential—historical truth—except those set forth in the class of publications above mentioned, the real progenitors, being given little or no attention by any other.

Perhaps the first public expressions proposing a great exposition to commemorate the purchase by President Thomas Jefferson, from Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, was made by Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh, who, during his life, attained eminence as editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is said of him that during the time that Chicago and New York were contending for the honor of furnishing a site for the Columbian exposition—1892—Mr. McCullagh, at a meeting held to discuss rival claims, remarked, "St. Louis is not a candidate, for we will have a better and greater World's fair in 1903, in honor of the Louisiana Purchase."

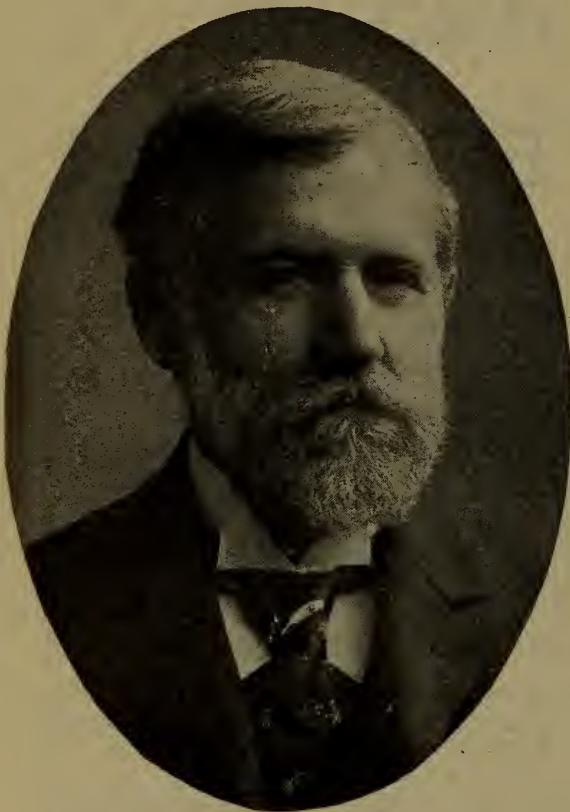
Whether or not this expression of Editor McCullagh's antedates all others, it can not be considered as having been the origin of the movement itself, for the reason that no organized effort emanated therefrom, nor was any such effort made by anyone for nearly a decade later.

[Since the above was written, the St. Louis Star, in its issue of November 9, 1902, discovers five claimants for the honor of having originated the St. Louis World's Fair idea—William Vincent Byars, editorial writer on St. Louis newspapers; Pierre Chouteau, capitalist; Will C. Ferrill, curator of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver; David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Prof. Charles M. Harvey, editorial writer on the Globe-

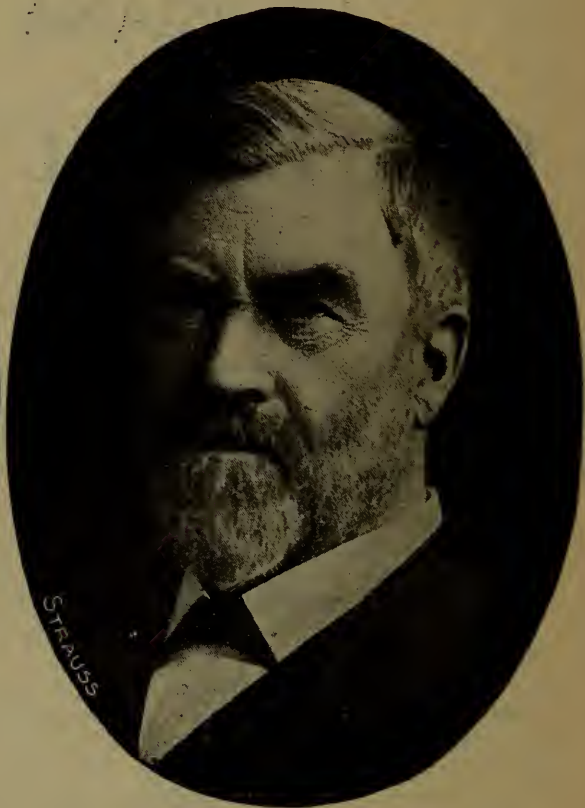
Democrat—and devoted valuable space to expressions of the respective claimants.

The first-named, Mr. Byars, gives the credit to an editorial published in the St. Louis Republic on May 12, 1889, taking the suggestion of an eastern paper that the centennials of great events in American history were all over, and declaring that the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase would be celebrated at St. Louis on April 30, 1903.

Mr. Ferrill gives the credit to an article written by his hand in July, 1889, while he was curator of the Colorado State Historical Society, and which was published in the Kansas City Journal July 14, 1889. In March, following, he published an article in the Commonwealth Magazine, of Denver, elaborating



WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary,
Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company



WM. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer,
Chairman of the Grounds and Building Committee

the suggestion in his letter to the Kansas City Journal, and later came out strongly in advocacy of a World's Fair to celebrate the Purchase, suggesting December 29, as worthy of celebration by a flag-raising ceremony over all the public buildings in the Purchase, that date being the anniversary of the raising the Stars and Stripes at New Orleans.

Mr. Chouteau says that the idea of celebrating the anniversary of the Purchase came to him in 1895. He discussed it with several business men, but as it was so far away he aroused little enthusiasm. He says the idea was first formally discussed at a public meeting in the autumn of 1895, at a session of the Missouri Historical Society, of which he was president.

President Francis places the date on which he first heard of a World's Fair to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase, in 1890. He was in Washington as chairman of the commission soliciting congress to locate the Columbian Exposition in St. Louis. After the decision was made in favor of Chicago the

St. Louis committee discussed the proposition to hold an international celebration in St. Louis ten years later. He says the matter was again discussed at a banquet of the Business Men's League, in 1894 or 1895.

Prof. Harvey is credited by many of his friends with having commenced advocating a World's Fair for St. Louis in his writings for the *Globe-Democrat*, as early as 1885, thus giving him the priority.]

The first organized effort in behalf of the great St. Louis World's fair, was given a voice on January 23, 1898, at a meeting conducted by organized labor.

On that day a resolution was introduced at a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, at Walhalla hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue, by Mr. C. C. Behnke, representing American Waiters' Union No. 20. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on the following Wednesday evening, January 26, it was unanimously endorsed by the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, at a regular meeting held at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

The resolution read as follows:

"There are times when certain things are fitting of accomplishment. I propose to call your attention to the expediency of proceeding to accomplish a purpose most fitting at the present time—all things however great, must find at first their inception point, however small it may be. I propose to present to this organization, facts and propositions which may, if it act wisely and energetically, make it the starting point of an enterprise, the like of which the world has seldom seen, and yet, of such vast importance to us, to the nation and to mankind, and of so fitting a nature at this time as to make it almost self-suggestive to all citizens of the vast empire of civilization, which is bounded on the east by the Alleghany mountains, on the west by the Rocky mountains, on the north by British America, and on the south by the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico—in short, that great portion of our country which during the seventeenth century was known on the maps of the world as Louisiana.

"Louisiana was taken possession of by LaSalle in 1682 in the name of Louis XIV. of France. In 1699 the first colony was founded by France at Biloxi; in 1718 New Orleans was founded; in 1763 the government, by secret treaty, transferred the vast domain to Spain; the residents revolted and drove the Spanish governor from the country, this being the first revolt on the American continent against the crown of Spain. The Spanish government sent a squadron and subdued the colony, which remained a dissatisfied Spanish possession until 1800. It increased vastly in population and prosperity, especially during the 1790s, under the governorship of Baron Carondelet. In 1800 a treaty between France and Spain re-conveyed the territory to France, but this time France did not retain possession for a considerable length of time, for in April, 1803, Napoleon sold for a nominal sum (\$15,000,000) all its Louisiana territory to the United States of America, formal possession being given on December 20, of the same year. In 1804 the District of Orleans was established by congress—the rest of the immense tract being erected into the territory of Louisiana, and in 1812 into the territory of Missouri.

"Cognizant of these historical truths, and desirous of seeing fittingly celebrated the French cession on its one hundredth anniversary, I respectfully present the following:

"**RESOLVED**, That a committee of one from each organization herein represented be appointed by the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, with instructions to at once proceed to lay before the citizens of St. Louis the following proposition, to-wit:

"That on the first Monday in April, 1903, and closing on December 25, 1903, there shall be held the Mississippi Valley International Exposition, in this city, to the end that the most important event in the history of the Great Valley, viz., admission of its vast territory into the domain of the United States, be properly celebrated.

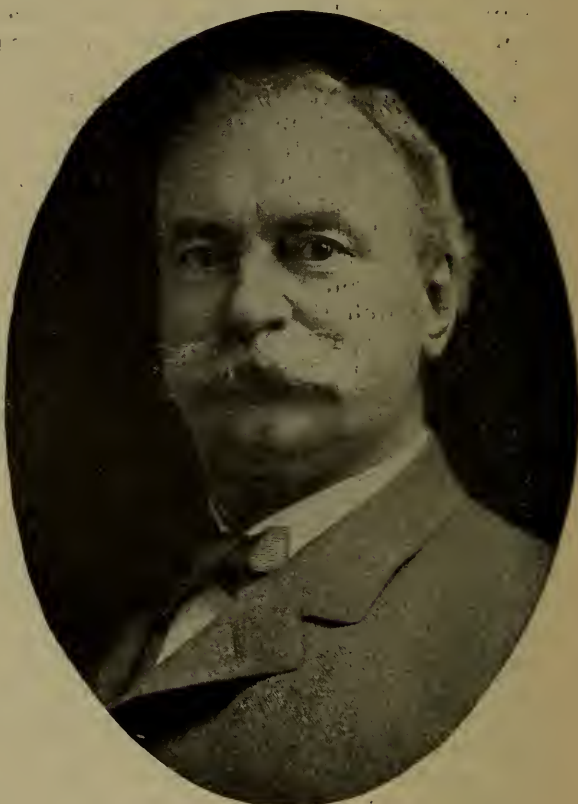
“‘RESOLVED, That said committee invite the co-operation of all civic and other societies in organizing the agitation essential to success, and that the press of our city be invited to join with our citizens in giving aid to the movement.’”

Then followed, at considerable length, a statement setting forth that the territory embraced within the boundaries defined is the largest piece of productive land on the globe, that it contains more than 500 incorporated cities, that its products include every need of man and that it represents better than any other portion of our nation the cosmopolitan character of the typical American citizen, upon whose shoulders has rested, for more than a century, the progress of the nation. “It is not sectional; either polit-



FESTUS J. WADE,

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means,
Member Committee on Agriculture.



R. H. STOCKTON,

Chairman Committee on Press and
Publicity.

ically or geographically, but is intensely national in both. It is the heart of the Great Republic, and our city, St. Louis, is the core of the heart. Here, and here alone, is the proper place to celebrate the greatest event in the history of the Mississippi Valley and its hundred tributaries.”

The committee provided for in the resolutions were appointed, but there is no record to show that the committee made any effort in the line proposed, nor ever made a report.

The resolutions, in full, together with the fact that the proposed exposition had been approved by both St. Louis Central Labor Organizations, were first given to the public through the columns of *The Labor Compendium*, on Sunday, January 30, 1898.

On February 5, 1898, Congressman Bartholdt, of the Tenth Missouri congressional district, St. Louis, introduced a bill in the house at Washing-

ton, D. C., providing for holding an International exposition in St. Louis on the date named in the resolution, and for the purpose named, and providing for an appropriation for a government exhibit, and for the construction of a government building. This bill was hung up in committee, and was never heard of again, and for a few months thereafter very little was said or done to assist the proposed exposition. Ten days after the bill was introduced occurred that memorable disaster—the blowing up of the Maine—and this, for a time, claimed public attention to the exclusion of all matters.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY STEPS IN.

Friends of the measure continued quietly at work, however, and at last the matter was taken up by the Missouri Historical Society; and in May, 1898, a call was issued for a meeting of citizens, representatives of the various Commercial, Social and Industrial organizations.

The meeting was held June 21, 1898, at the rooms of the Historical Society, at Sixteenth and Locust streets, St. Louis, and the first definite steps were taken. Pierre Chouteau, of the Historical Society, presided, and William J. Seever served as secretary. An elaborate and patriotic set of resolutions, prepared by a committee selected at a previous meeting, composed of William Hyde, E. C. Kehr and Theophile Papin, was read by Mr. Hyde, and unanimously adopted. The resolutions set forth the object of the undertaking, stating in substance:

"The wonderful progress of the region embraced in the territory comprising the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 marks an important era of civilization, deserving grateful commemoration by the states and the people; the one hundredth anniversary of this noble achievement is a suitable occasion, and St. Louis, the metropolis of the western American empire, is the appropriate site for such a celebration."

Continuing, the resolutions set forth reasons why the Centennial exposition should be held in St. Louis: Its central position in the great Mississippi valley, the most accessible from all points; its superior transportation facilities and hotel accommodations; its magnificent street railway system; its enterprising newspapers, and many other important features, making St. Louis the ideal location for the exposition.

The resolution also provided for the appointment of a committee of fifty citizens of St. Louis to effect permanent organization and proceed with discretionary powers to carry out the plan proposed. Great care was taken in selecting this all-important committee, it being necessary to have every interest—Commercial, Social and Industrial—faithfully represented, as it was upon this committee would rest the preliminary work necessary to the success of the grand undertaking.

The gentlemen comprising this First World's Fair Committee are as follows:

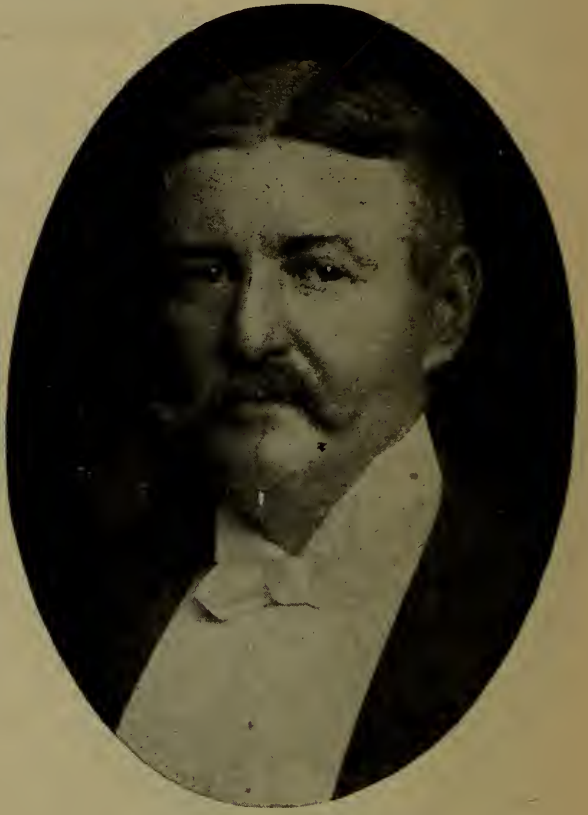
Hon. E. B. Adams, Robert S. Brookings, George W. Brown, Adolphus Busch, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, Geo. O. Carpenter, Murray Carleton, Harrison I. Drummond, William Duncan, Edward Devoy, James J. Early, W. S. Eames, Benjamin Eiseman, D. R. Francis, Jacob Furth, Frank Gaiennie, August Gehner, William Hyde, Henry C. Haarstick, Daniel S. Holmes, Henry Hitchcock, Anthony Ittner, Halsey C. Ives, L. D. Kingsland, E. C. Kehr, S. M. Kennard, George E. Leighton, F. W. Lehmann, George D. Markham, Isaac W. Morton, Charles Nagel, F. G. Niedringhaus, Julius Pitzman, Charles Parsons, Christopher Sharp, A. L. Shapleigh, E. O. Stanard, William H. Thompson, John H. Terry, John W. Turner, Dr. William Taussig, Prof. S. Waterhouse, J. A. Waterworth, Festus J. Wade, C. P. Walbridge, C. G. Warner, M. C. Wetmore, John C. Wilkinson, H. W. Steinbiss

The first general meeting of the Committee was held at the rooms of the Historical Society, on July 25, 1898. Pierre Chouteau was elected Chairman

and William J. Seever, Secretary. At this meeting a Committee of Ten, consisting of W. S. Eames, William Hyde, Halsey C. Ives, Fred Lehmann, Julius Pitzman, J. H. Terry, William Taussig, Pierre Chouteau, S. Waterhouse and D. R. Francis, was chosen to devise plans of organization and celebration, with power to incur necessary expenses, and to increase the number of the Committee of Ten to Fifteen if deemed necessary. By resolution the Committee of Ten, styled the Committee of Plan and Organization, was instructed to invite the governors of all States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase to accept membership ex-officio on the Committee.



GEORGE L. EDWARDS,
Chairman of Committee on Concessions.



JULIUS S. WALSH,
Chairman Transportation Committee and Member Committee on Agriculture.

PLANS AND LOCATION DISCUSSED.

On August 10, 1898, at an informal meeting of the Committee on Plan and Organization, a discussion was held relative to appropriate forms for the celebration, and a proper site for the same. At this meeting, considerable attention was given to a unique plan previously offered by H. W. Steinbiss, editor of *The Labor Compendium*, for the location of the Exposition on the River Front, at St. Louis, the plan involving the removal of the dilapidated buildings in the territory lying between the river and Fourth Street from Walnut to Chestnut, only retaining the old Cathedral on Walnut street, and the Chamber of Commerce building on Chestnut street, and the establishment of a magnificent park arranged to commemorate various historical events connected with the Louisiana Purchase, erecting suitable buildings of the designs in vogue in St. Louis in early days, also of buildings of suitable dimensions and construction in historical design for use of the several States

and Territories concerned, as permanent museums for exhibiting archaeological, mineralogical and other treasures. Mr. Steinbiss had also proposed that an invitation be extended to all nations of the earth to unite in erecting on the World's Fair site, buildings to be used as museums for historical and industrial subjects, with permanent offices for their respective consuls.

Other plans proposed were: The erection of a fireproof building at Forest Park, St. Louis, as a permanent museum for the several States noted; the formation of a large downtown Park, adorned with terraces, surmounted with suitable monuments and fountains, each bearing sculptured scenes from pioneer history; a superb Triumphal Arch, located at the head of one of St. Louis' boulevards, and conveying in bas relief, sculptured pictures illustrative of the West during the past century; the erection of a grand monument to Thomas Jefferson, of marble, granite and other stone, hewn from quarries in the States comprising the Louisiana cession.

On August 20, 1898, the Committee on Plan and Organization issued an address to the press and public of the Mississippi Valley, asking for suggestions for any part of a programme of exhibition or entertainment. The address reviewed the ideas already offered, as above noted, concluding with an earnest appeal to the press to open its columns to a full discussion of the subject, "down to the minutest details."

On Tuesday, September 27, 1898, the Committee on Plan and Organization held an interesting meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It was attended by several representatives of the St. Louis press. Various plans were discussed, but no definite feature was decided upon, although The Labor Compendium's plan for utilizing the River Front as a site for the Great Exposition, and its retention as a permanent location and beauty spot, was considered by a majority of the committee to be the best of any yet proposed.

THE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

On November 28, 1898, following half a score of meetings—generally informal—held by the Plan and Organization Committee, since the September meeting, a meeting of the Committee of Fifty was held at the rooms of the Missouri Historical Society, Professor Snow presiding. At this meeting the Committee of Ten on Plans and Organization, submitted its first report and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"RESOLVED, There shall be held a Convention of Delegates from the several States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase in the city of St. Louis, Mo., not later than the Tenth day of January, 1899, for the purpose of determining the time, place and manner of fittingly commemorating the Centennial anniversary of the acquisition by the United States of the Louisiana Territory; such convention to be made up of Delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States and Territories on the basis of one from each Congressional District and two at large."

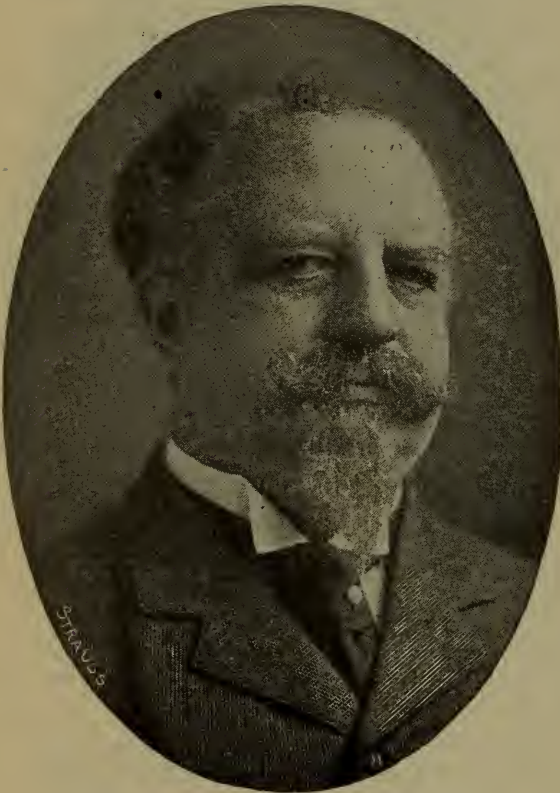
The resolution concluded with a request to the Governor of Missouri to appoint delegates from the State of Missouri; and to take necessary steps to invite and secure the co-operation of the sister States in the movement. The Committee was lauded for its faithful work, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered them by acclamation.

At this meeting, Chouteau Maffitt was elected as a member of the Committee of Fifty, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Hyde. Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, F. W. Lehmann and Pierre Chouteau were appointed a Committee to select a Committee of Fifteen, to compose a General Arrangement Committee, to ask the Governors of the several States and Territories to appoint Delegates.

ST. LOUIS THE CHOSEN SITE.

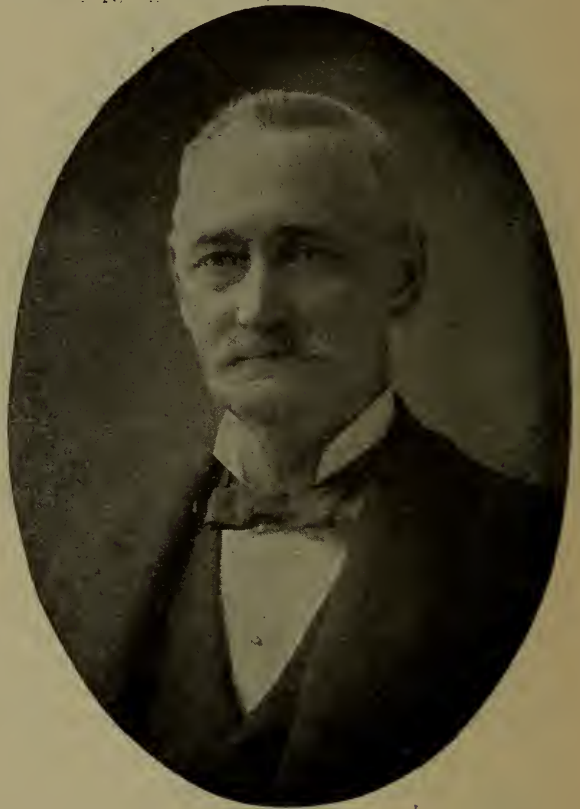
On the date chosen, January 10, 1899, delegates numbering 94, from Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming, met at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and went into temporary organization, with Hon. John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans, as Chairman, and James Cox, of St. Louis, Secretary.

Committees were selected, and at the second session permanent organization was affected, with Lieut-Gov. James C. Milliman, Iowa, for perma-



ADOLPHUS BUSCH,

Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations and
Member Fine Arts Committee.



GEORGE T. CRAM,

Chairman Insurance Committee and Member
Historical Committee.

nent Chairman; George C. Rafter, Wyoming, Vice-President; James Cox, Missouri, Secretary, with the following honorary Vice-Presidents: Ex-Gov. David R. Francis, Missouri; H. F. McIntosh, Nebraska; A. J. Tulloch, Kansas; A. E. Lee, South Dakota; D. Moore, Louisiana; C. J. A. Ericson, Iowa; R. B. Smith, Montana; F. B. Fancher, North Dakota; D. D. Leach, Oklahoma; E. L. Danforth, Minnesota; C. H. Freeman, South Dakota.

Interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered by Delegates, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the proposed International Exposition, commemorating the Louisiana Purchase, to be held in the years 1903 and 1904, to be participated in by the United States, each of the States and Territories, and all foreign nations and countries, and recommending that the Congress of the United States be asked to make a suitable appropriation to aid in making such an Exposition a great success, and that each State

and Territory be requested to aid in making suitable displays for their respective Commonwealths.

As the result of a vote by roll call, St. Louis was chosen as the unanimous choice of all Delegates as the location most suitable for the Exposition.

A fine banquet was served in honor of the Delegates, discussion of the elaborate menu being followed by pleasing addresses by local and foreign speakers, much to the appreciation of the Delegates and the 250 representative citizens present.

An Executive Committee, composed of three members from each State in the Louisiana Cession, and five from Missouri, was named, and permanent organization of this Committee was effected, with D. R. Francis, of Missouri, Chairman; Lieut.-Gov. Milliman, of Iowa, Vice-Chairman; James Cox, of Missouri, Secretary, and Frank Sterrett, of St. Louis, Assistant Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted by the Executive Committee, favoring an appropriation of \$5,000,000 by the general Government, to assist the Exposition, conditional upon subscriptions by citizens of St. Louis, and others, of the same amount, and requesting the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri to jointly appropriate \$5,000,000, conditional upon subscriptions by citizens of St. Louis and others of an equal sum.

Thus it will be seen that in less than twelve months after the subject was first broached in the halls of Organized Labor, and the matter taken up and pushed vigorously by The Labor Compendium, official organ of the Building Trades Council, the proposed Centennial Exposition was well in the minds of progressive citizens, and was fast taking on a tangible form, with a movement on foot to raise \$15,000,000—the amount paid by President Jefferson for Louisiana Territory—to be used in celebrating the Purchase.

INTEREST BECOMES GENERAL.

On January 17, 1899, at the annual meeting of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the subject of the proposed Exposition was received with great enthusiasm, and resolutions were adopted approving the action of the convention of January 10-11, pledging support, "to make the Exposition the grandest the world has ever seen."

Following this, the Master Builders' Association of St. Louis adopted similar resolutions, as did the South Broadway Merchants' Association, and on January 18, 1899, the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, at a regular weekly meeting, adopted the following by unanimous vote:

"WHEREAS, The resolution of C. C. Behnke, of the Central Trades and Labor Union, as introduced in this body by General Secretary Treasurer Steinbiss, and indorsed by this body at a regular meeting, on January 26, 1898, has been successful in interesting the citizens of St. Louis in the movement for a grand celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase; and,

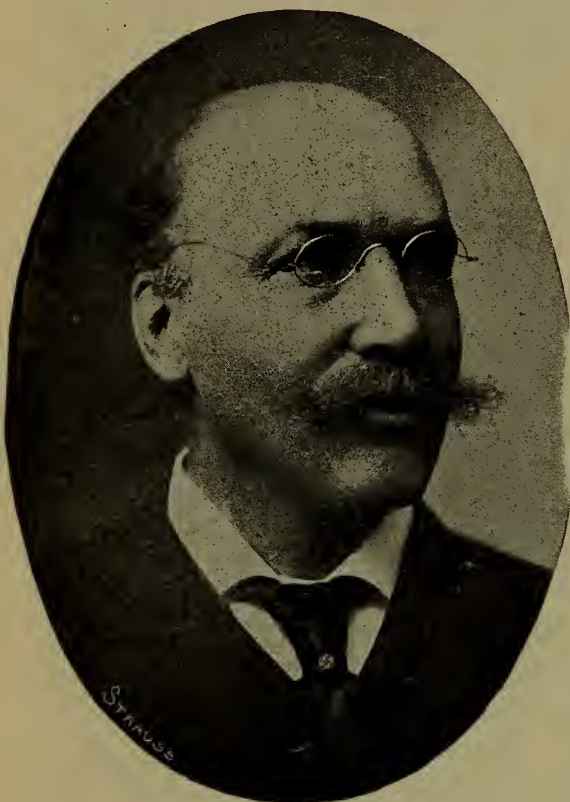
"WHEREAS, The Convention of Delegates appointed by the Governors of the various States and Territories embracing the Louisiana Purchase, decided unanimously that 'said Louisiana Purchase Centennial shall be celebrated by holding a World's Fair in the City of St. Louis, in 1903 and 1904, second to none in the history of the world, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Building Trades Council believe this celebration will be of untold benefit to St. Louis and its citizens, as well as to the entire country, and fully appreciates the good work done by the committees in charge of the promulgation and undertaking of this great event.

"RESOLVED, That the Building Trades Council pledges its co-operation and calls upon all affiliated unions and members thereof to do all in their power to aid in making the World's Fair, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, in 1903 and 1904, as successful as it deserves to be.

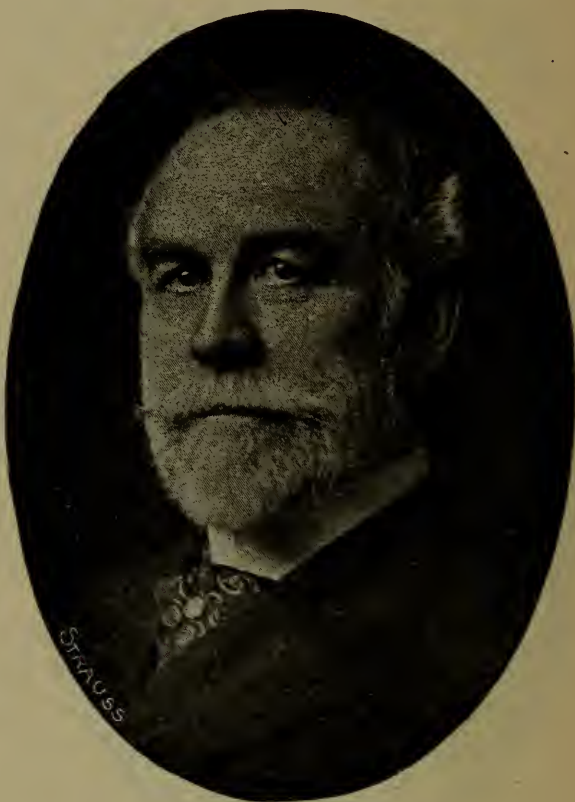
"RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Committee of Fifty, to the Missouri Representatives in Congress, and be published in the official organ, The Labor Compendium."

The Merchants' League Club, on the same date, and the Missouri Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, each passed resolutions, earnestly indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Celebration, and pledging the hearty support of their respective associations, the last-named being 2,200 strong, and the movement was later indorsed by all the social and civic organizations of St. Louis and surrounding cities.



CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE,

Chairman Committee on Sanitation and Member
Committee on Ceremonies.



GEORGE W. PARKER,

Chairman of Committee on Manufacturers and
Liberal Arts and Member Committee
on Education.

COMMITTEE INCREASED TO TWO HUNDRED.

On Thursday, January 19, 1899, the original Committee of Fifty, having the matter in full charge, held a meeting; at which the report of the Committee of Arrangements and Plans was received. It had already become patent to the board of workers that the task was too stupendous for its numbers, and, on motion of Julius Pitzman, it was voted to increase the Committee to 200, including the members of the original Fifty and the Entertainment Committee. A Committee of ten members of the Committee of Fifty, composed of John D. Davis, Chairman; C. H. Spencer, C. P. Walbridge, S. M. Kennard, Howard Elliott, A. L. Shapleigh, John Scullin, L. B. Tebbetts, August Gehner and H. W. Steinbiss, was appointed by Chairman Chouteau, to make the selection necessary to complete the Committee to Two Hundred, said selection to be made from lists of names suggested by the Committee of Fifty.

As time progressed the proposed Exposition became more and more a topic of conversation in various circles in all parts of the country, and many who at first opposed it, for various reasons, gradually drew into line, joining the great throng of enthusiasts. Resolutions indorsing the movement were reported from the Elks' Club, St. Louis, and the Commercial Club, Belleville, Ill. The Knights of Pythias, St. Louis, 5,000 strong, issued a circular to the 34 lodges in the city, calling a special meeting for January 31, 1899. The meeting was attended by Delegates representing 32 lodges, and an organization was effected, with President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and resolutions were adopted favoring the erection of a costly building on the World's Fair Ground, for the entertainment of all visiting Knights of the world. The House of Delegates, St. Louis, also passed resolutions, pledging support to the Exposition, as did No. 327, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the St. Louis Builders' Exchange.

The Association of Stationary Engineers passed resolutions indorsing the World's Fair of 1903, as being the greatest educational project of modern times, pledging its 15,000 members throughout the United States to its support. Resolutions were adopted by the Butchers' Union, of St. Louis, pledging hearty support to the movement.

In the St. Louis Republic, of January 21, appeared an ably-written article from the pen of William Portman, expressing the views of The Labor Compendium, relative to beautifying the River Front, and making it the World's Fair site, "changing the East End of the City into fairyland, and retaining it as a perpetual monument to the occasion." In this article the territory proposed embraced that lying between Second street and the river, reaching from the Merchants' Bridge, at the north, to Chouteau avenue for its southern limits. In the same week appeared an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, written by Benjamin Eiseman, of the wholesale firm of Rice, Stix & Co., favoring the River Front, as the location best suited for the World's Fair, his appeal taking the following graceful form:

"I hardly see how we could reconcile ourselves to going away from the river. It is not the river it might be; it is not so beautiful as the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri; its waters are muddy and too swift, but it is our river, the river that has made St. Louis the great natural commercial artery of Louisiana and the grandest river on earth, and I should like, without offering the suggestion in any capacity, save that of a citizen and a St. Louisan interested in the success of the Fair and the glory attaching to St. Louis from it, to see the Fair Grounds overlook the river and the headwaters of all its tributaries."

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The work of promoting the great Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition had now assumed definite form, and the former chaotic state had given place to tangible and concerted action. The Committee of Ten, chosen from the Committee of Fifty, and instructed to increase the said Committee of Fifty to Two Hundred members, worked industriously, holding meetings nearly every night, and on Friday evening, February 10, 1899, the first meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred was held at the Mercantile Club, nearly two-thirds of the members being present.

The greatest interest was manifested in the addresses and expressions in favor of making the celebration an unqualified success, in full accord with the importance of the city and State wherein it had birth. In the course of the meeting a call was made on the Committee members for funds to defray preliminary expenses of the work. Nearly \$20,000 was immediately subscribed by the gentlemen present, or the different business firms they represented.

Reports of committees were read and approved, and the suggestions therein were adopted. Acting on these, a Vice-Chairman and Committees on Finance and Legislation were selected. The appointment of an Executive Committee, to have charge of all matters pertaining to the organization of a corporation, was left to a Committee of Five, to be appointed by the Chair, the said Committee to report at a future meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred.

The report of Ex-Gov. Francis, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, developed that five members of the Committee, during a visit East, had visited the Missouri Senators and Representatives, at Washington, D. C., and submitted to them the question of Federal aid for the Exposition. Each member of the Missouri Delegation in Congress had approved the



F. W. LEHMANN,

Chairman of Committee on Ethnology and Anthropology.



DANIEL M. HOUSER,

Chairman of Committee on Legislation and Member of Committee on Press and Publicity.

plan and pledged assistance. They opined, however, that no appropriation could be secured during the present session of Congress.

After several hours' conference it was decided best to enlist the interests of all Senators, Representatives and Delegates from the States and Territories in the "Purchase," and in accordance with plans then agreed upon, a banquet to such Representatives, both members-elect and incumbent, was given in the City of Washington, D. C., on Saturday evening, February 18, 1899, at which the Exposition and the desired Federal assistance, were more fully discussed and the support pledged.

On Wednesday, February 22, 1899, at a meeting of the Finance Committee, at the office of the National Bank of Commerce, the form of subscription blank was arranged. They provided that the first five per cent. of sub-

scriptions collected might be used for preliminary expenses, and that not more than an additional five per cent. might be used for the said purpose, the remaining 90 per cent. to be payable at the rate of not more than 20 per cent. during any subsequent six months.

A resolution was adopted dividing and classifying the various organizations, industrial and business interests, the several classes to be delegated to such members of the Finance Committee, whose co-operation could be secured, in order that each committeeman might extend invitations to the respective interest assigned to him, and plans were laid for a thorough canvass of every business and industrial interest in the city, the intention being to secure subscriptions aggregating \$5,000,000, no assessments to be levied until the required \$5,000,000 should have been fully subscribed.

PASSING OF SPECIAL INCORPORATION LAW.

Meanwhile, on the advice of James L. Blair, counsel for the Organization Committee, a bill was drafted for presentation to the Missouri General Assembly, enabling the incorporation of the World's Fair Commission, under the laws of Missouri, and resolutions were prepared providing for the submission of Constitutional Amendments, to enable the city to amend its Charter, permitting an increase of its bonded debt, and the State of Missouri to increase its bonded indebtedness in aid of the World's Fair. These papers were placed in the hands of the Committee on Legislation, Frederick W. Lehmann, Chairman, with instructions to urge their passage, the bill providing for incorporation being entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of World's Fair, Centennial and Similar Purposes," permitting such corporation to have a capital stock of from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000, one-half of which must be subscribed in good faith, and ten per cent. of which must be paid in. The bill to incorporate was passed by both houses of the Missouri Legislature without a dissenting vote, and on Wednesday, April 12, 1899, it received the Governor's signature, and became a law, authorizing the incorporation of companies to inaugurate and hold National and International or World's Fairs, Centennials and other Expositions, either commemorative of historical events or for the purpose of promoting improvements in the arts and sciences, professions and trades, by appropriate exhibits.

An interesting social event in connection with the passage of this bill was an elaborate banquet given to the State officers, numbering 225 persons, at the Mercantile Club, St. Louis, on Saturday evening, March 18, 1899. It was a remarkable occasion, the guests appearing in business dress, insignia of the purely business matters it was desired to discuss.

ORGANIZED LABOR AT THE FRONT.

Early in March, 1899, the members of several St. Louis Labor Organizations began to express a desire to become stockholders in the proposed Exposition, either as individuals, or as unions en masse, and at a meeting of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, March 15, after telling addresses, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council was one of the first organizations to indorse the project of a World's Fair in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial; and,

"WHEREAS, Said World's Fair is now an established fact, and will be held in the City of St. Louis in 1903 and 1904; and,

"WHEREAS, We recognize that said World's Fair will be of incalculable benefit to all citizens of St. Louis, especially the Building Trades, inasmuch

as it will provide an abundance of work for all members of the various crafts; and,

"WHEREAS, The committee in charge has placed the shares of stock of the corporation to be formed at the nominal sum of \$10 each, five per cent. thereof to be paid on first payment, no subsequent call to exceed 20 per cent. of the amount subscribed, and no two calls to be made in any six months, thus placing it within the reach of all; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, as citizens and representatives of the various Unions of the Building Trades, deem it our duty to ask, and hereby request all Unions affiliated with this Council, to subscribe to as many shares as their financial con-



CORWIN H. SPENCER,
Chairman of the Committee on
Ceremonies.



HARRISON I. DRUMMOND,
Chairman of Police Committee and Member of
Committee on Fish and Fisheries.

dition may permit, and to request and encourage every member of each respective Union to subscribe to at least one share. Be it further

"RESOLVED, That all Delegates to this Building Trades Council are hereby appointed a committee to bring the matter properly before their respective Unions, and the Secretary of the Building Trades Council is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to every affiliated Union."

At the following meeting of the St. Louis Building Trades Council, Wednesday, March 22, 1899, communications from various affiliated Unions were received, stating that they had indorsed the resolution above given, and it was made known that certain Unions of the Building Trades had issued calls for special meetings for the purpose of securing a full attendance, and voting on the question of taking stock in the World's Fair. No. 115, of the Painters and Decorators of America, was the first union to ap-

point a committee to take up subscriptions, the District Council of Painters, composed of Delegates from the various Painters' Locals in the city, following closely by the appointment of a similar committee. From the Building Trades Council of East St. Louis came a communication, stating that they had indorsed the resolution. And as time went on it became more and more evident that the World's Fair would, as eventually incorporated, be owned by the people of St. Louis, with the wage-earners standing foremost in the rank as shareholders.

On April 22, 1899, a mass-meeting of citizens, comprising all classes, was held at Music Hall, Exposition Building. It was a stormy night. The rain poured in torrents, but the hearts of the people were fired with enthusiasm, and little complaint was made of the inconvenience attending the unkindness of the elements. The most sanguine of the promoters were taken by surprise at the eagerness of the audience to subscribe, and the addresses made by various speakers elicited rounds of applause. Hundreds of thousands of verbal pledges were given, and from this time the subscriptions of stock received a new impetus. On April 30, the amount of stock actually subscribed by Organized Labor in St. Louis was as follows:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Allied Printing Trades Council (individual delegates and their friends)	\$ 5,000
Typographical Union, No. 8.....	1,000
Painters' Union, No. 115.....	500
Electrical Workers, No. 1.....	500
Carpenters' Union, No. 257.....	500
Carpenters' Union No. 5.....	500
Carpenters' Union No. 73.....	500
Carpenters' Union No. 73 (members).....	300
Building Trades Council (office).....	320
Bricklayers' Union No. 2.....	250
Labor Compendium (office)	160
Carpenters' District Council (office).....	110
Sprinkler Fitters' Union	110
Carpenters' Union, No. 578	100
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.....	100
Slate and Tile Roofers	100
Bartenders' Union	500
Cabinet Makers	50
Total	\$10,600

The Labor Compendium of April 30, 1899, speaking of the subscriptions above, said:

"It should be borne in mind that a great many employes of firms, who are members of the aforesaid Unions, are not included in the above list, and that a great many lists have not as yet been returned, while every one mentioned, so far, is as yet incomplete. A great many Union men have also subscribed individually. The Labor Compendium's original estimate of \$100,000 for Organized Labor will be found in the end to be quite conservative."

During the few weeks that followed, the actual results were not the most encouraging, though individual subscriptions were secured aggregating a few hundred dollars each week, but early in July, Hyde Park Council, No. 4, Legion of Honor, broke the ice that had held similar organizations aloof, by subscribing \$400, in amounts varying from \$10 to \$100 each, by individual members, nearly all of which was in addition to amounts previously subscribed, either as individuals or through their respective firms. Their announcement was followed by similar action on the part of other Fraternal Organizations, and the good work continued.

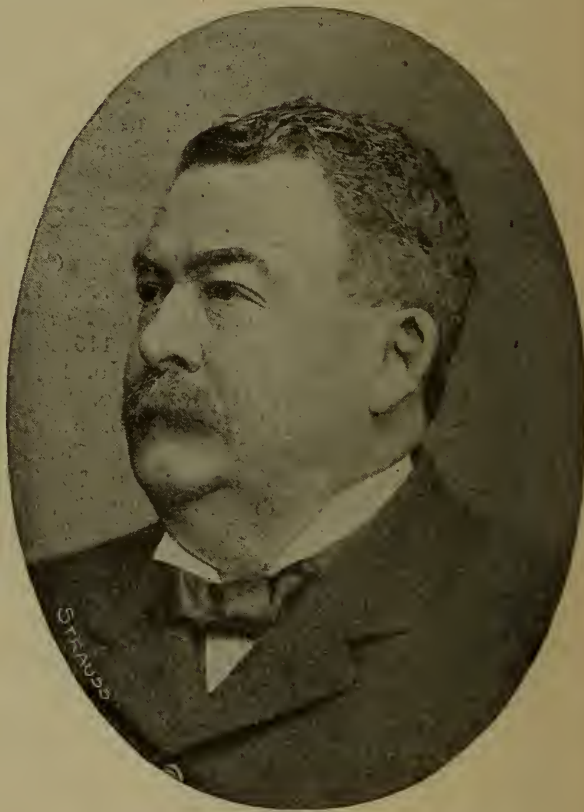
During the summer various Unions in the Building Trades that had not previously subscribed, as well as some that had already subscribed, and individual citizens, began to come forward, gradually increasing the fund.

One obstacle which caused considerable delay, was the fact that many of the Directors of the various railroads centering in the city, reside in various parts of the country, but through the efforts of the Committee on Railroads, and especially of D. R. Francis, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the various officers and Directors were interested, and the subscriptions from that source brought the amount nearer to the desired \$5,000,000, and on Saturday, October 14, 1899, Chairman William H. Thompson, of the World's Fair Finance Committee, on returning from his vacation, held



C. G. WARNER,

Member of Fish and Fisheries
Committee.



SETH W. COBB,

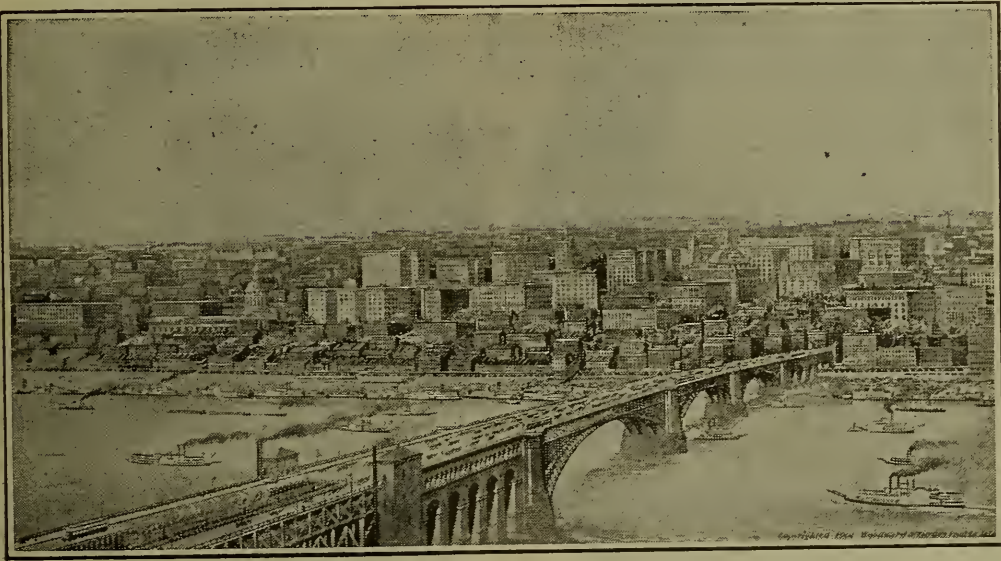
Chairman of Committee on Fish and Fisheries,
Member Legislation Committee.

a conference with Sam M. Kennard, Vice and Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, and performed a great amount of detail work in connection with closing the fund. The result of the inspection of ledgers and indexes was most gratifying, especially to all subscribers affiliated with Organized Labor. In making the classifications various amounts had been apportioned to the respective classes, and it was found that 18 of the Committee had raised more than their apportionment, and that if the other Committees had been as successful, the \$5,000,000 required would have been subscribed nearly twice. To the credit of the Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and kindred Organizations, be it said that although they had been asked to subscribe only \$45,000, this examination of the books showed subscriptions amounting to \$105,000, standing to the credit of Labor, with additional subscriptions coming in continuously, placing Labor at the head of the roll of honor.

During the first nine months of the year 1900 there was, by comparison, less public exertion manifested in behalf of the Exposition than during the previous year, the lack of energy being due, in a great measure, to the great strike of street railway employes, which occupied the attention of the public almost continuously from early in March until late in the summer.

Much actual work was performed during this time, however, by those most earnest in promoting the great enterprise; work which, if it had been left undone at that time, could not have been performed as effectually, later, and the delay would have crippled the Exposition, or possibly have prevented it altogether.

Early in January, 1900, the St. Louis Butchers' Union tendered the World's Fair Executive and Finance Committee its hearty co-operation, pledging its support in collecting subscriptions to the \$5,000,000 fund, and during the winter occasional subscriptions were tendered by various interests in the city.



VIEW OF ST. LOUIS.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROMISED.

During the early winter of 1900, also, plans were prepared by the Executive Committee to lay before Congress a proposition, asking for an appropriation to assist the enterprise. Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis and William H. Thompson made several trips to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of arousing the interest of Senators and Representatives in the matter.

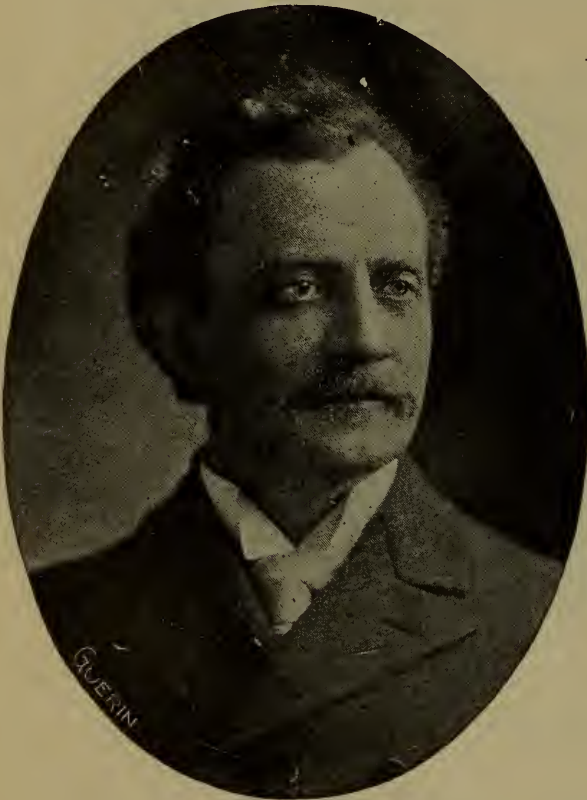
On January 11, 1900, the National Building Trades Council of America, in convention assembled, at Milwaukee, Wis., adopted a resolution indorsing the World's Fair, 1903, as given in the first pages of this work.

On April 27, 1900, a hearing was given to the World's Fair plan by a special committee of Congress, members of the Executive Committee and representatives from nearly all of the States and Territories in the Louisiana Purchase, appearing in its behalf. An amendment, pledging the National Government's support of the World's Fair project, was finally attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

An attempt to destroy this measure, during its consideration in the House of Representatives developed from an unexpected source—from the City of St. Louis. During the heat of the above-mentioned strike of street railway employes, at a mass-meeting, held at West End Coliseum, Wednes-

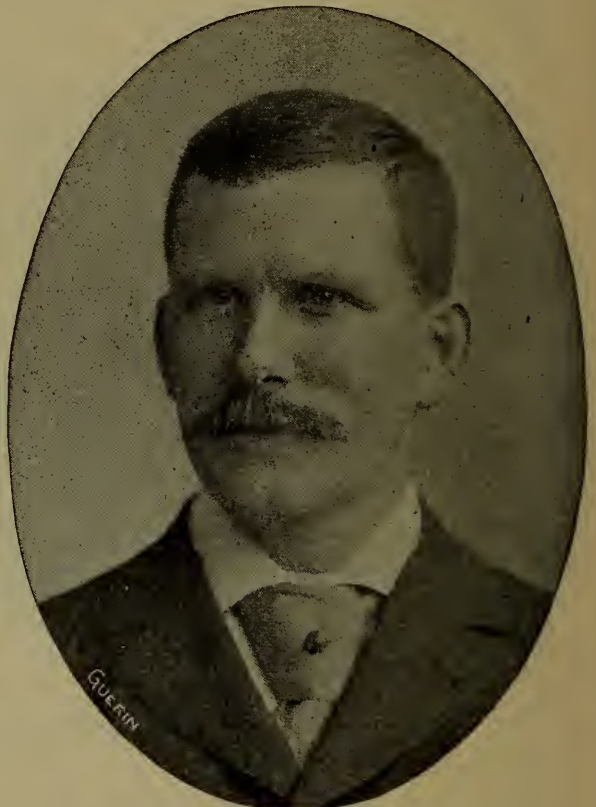
day night, May 23, 1900, in behalf of the strikers, resolutions were adopted asking labor unions throughout the United States to petition their respective Congressmen to vote against the World's Fair appropriation unless the operators of the street railway settled the differences with their employes at once. As a further means of forcing a settlement of the differences, a resolution was adopted asking all members of labor unions, should Congress fail to act in accordance with the spirit of these petitions, to do all in their power to prevent the consummation of the World's Fair plans.

In line with the above action, a telegram was sent to Mr. Speaker Henderson, at Washington, D. C., asking him to stay proceedings in the World's Fair bill for ten days, pending the circulation of a petition asking that the appropriation be refused unless the street railway company came to an



JOHN SCHROERS,

Chairman of the Committee on Education and
Member Press and Publicity Committee.



MURRAY CARLETON,

Member of Executive Committee.

amicable settlement with its employes. The telegram was signed by seven alleged tax-payers.

This attempt to disrupt the World's Fair movement was not favored by Organized Labor of St. Louis, it being considered unwise to adopt dog-in-the-manger tactics in connection with so important a matter as a World's Exposition, and on Saturday morning, May 26, H. W. Steinbiss, General Secretary-Treasurer of the National Building Trades Council, and H. Blackmore, President of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity, sent telegrams to Mr. Henderson, assuring him that Organized Labor of St. Louis was not opposing the pending World's Fair bill.

Subsequent examination disclosed that Clarence Richeson, one of the striking street railway employes, and who officiated as secretary of the meeting, disclaimed all responsibility for the resolutions, and the telegram

sent to Washington, asking for a stay of proceedings. He stated that the street railway employes favored the proposed World's Fair, and they would not threaten its destruction as a means of enforcing an adjustment of their differences with the company. The denial was also supported by a resolution adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Union on Sunday, May 27, condemning the telegram sent to Congress, asking that the World's Fair bill be delayed, and the secretary of the body was instructed to send telegrams to Speaker Henderson and to the three Congressmen from St. Louis, declaring Organized Labor to be in favor of the Fair.

The Civil Service bill, with the amendment carrying \$5,000,000 appropriation for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, was finally passed on June 4, 1900, by a vote of 127 ayes to 75 nays.

The passage of this bill, although it might have been expected to accelerate the completion of subscription to the fund, did not, apparently, produce that effect. A State and city campaign was approaching, and these took up so much of the time and attention of the average citizen that there seemed little inclination to devote either time or energy to promoting the World's Fair interests. To a certain extent the latter was closely allied with the coming election, and but for this fact the Fair would, for the time, have been almost lost sight of.

A condition of the Government appropriation, as important as the one requiring \$5,000,000 to be pledged by popular subscription, was that which called upon the City of St. Louis to make an appropriation of \$5,000,000. The city was already bonded to the limit permitted by its charter, and no money could be raised by taxation to assist the World's Fair, except by power conferred by an amendment to the Missouri Constitution, which had been provided for by the previous State Legislature. Several other constitutional amendments were also to be passed upon by the voters of the State, one of them to permit the State to appropriate \$1,000,000 for a State exhibit, and as a large minority vote recorded against any one of them would endanger all of them, it was necessary, if the World's Fair amendments were to be successful, to arouse the public and stir up interest, lest they fail by virtue of many voters being too careless to vote upon them at all.

As a means of preventing this catastrophe, fac-simile ballots so marked as to indicate the voter's desire to vote yes, on Constitutional amendments "4" and "5," were printed in large numbers and scattered broadcast over the State.

About the middle of October, 1900, it came to the knowledge of the St. Louis Building Trades Council that union men in other cities of the State were preparing to vote against the World's Fair amendments, under the mistaken belief that in so doing they would thereby be aiding the union cause of St. Louis.

Upon learning this, the local Building Trades Council, on Wednesday, October 17, 1900, adopted the following resolutions, which were sent under seal to labor organizations throughout the State:

"WHEREAS, The St. Louis World's Fair will be of great direct benefit to building trades men of St. Louis, and to all other working men, as well; and,

"WHEREAS, Certain union men, outside of the building trades, have expressed their intention of voting against the World's Fair amendments, because of their fear that the building trades unions will be unable to cope with the conditions and times, resulting in the city being overrun with cheap and incompetent labor of all kinds; therefore, be it,

"RESOLVED, That the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and Vicinity hereby expresses its full confidence in its ability to control the situation while the World's Fair construction is in progress, give full protection to labor and prevent any interference with, or abuse of, our standard wage hours; and be it further

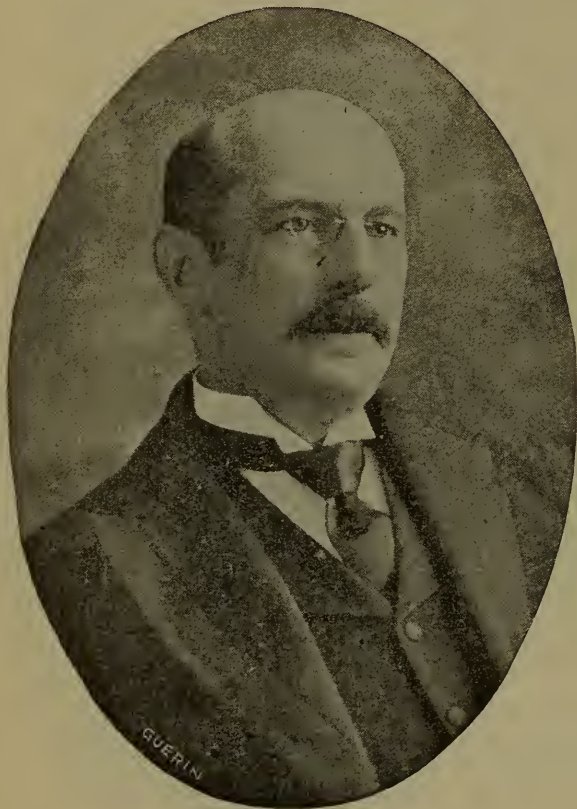
"RESOLVED, That we hereby request every voter to vote 'yes' on Amend-

ments to the Constitution Numbers '4' and '5,' providing for State and city aid of the World's Fair."

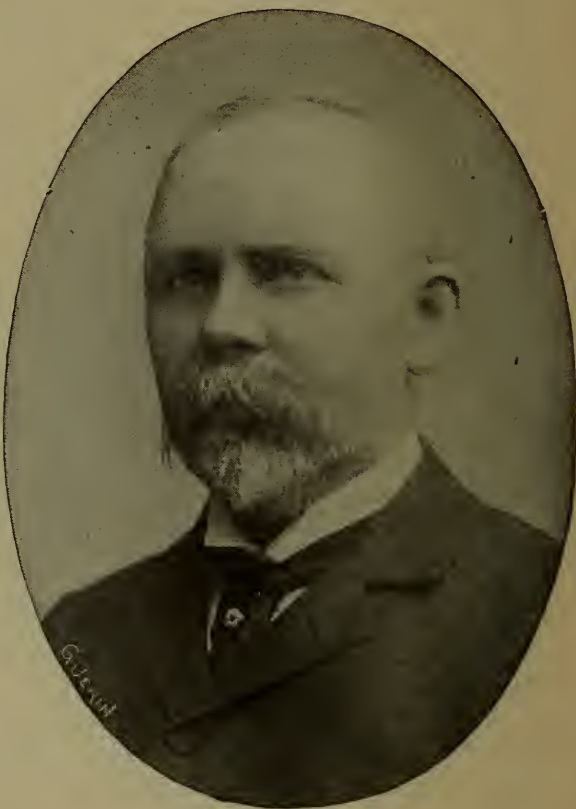
Responding to these resolutions, came the following, adopted October 28, 1900, by the Industrial Council of Labor Unions of Kansas City, Mo.:

"WHEREAS, The Organized Labor of St. Louis has issued an appeal to the Union men of the state to vote for Amendments '4' and '5' on election day; and,

"WHEREAS, Said amendments relate to the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis, and the adoption of said amendments will give to Union men recognition and work in the construction of the Fair buildings; be it



PIERRE CHOUTEAU,
Chairman of the Historical Committee.



CHAS. W. KNAPP,
Member of Executive and Press and Publicity
Committees.

"RESOLVED, That we hereby urge all Union men to vote for these amendments, as an aid to our brothers in St. Louis.

[Seal]

"M. F. BRADLEY, President.

"J. J. HUCKET, Secretary."

The returns of the November (1900) election showed that all of the constitutional amendments had carried by large majorities. Amendments '4' and '5,' permitting the City of St. Louis to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds to aid in erecting the grounds, necessary buildings, etc., and authorizing the State Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 to defray the expense of a State exhibit, received majorities in St. Louis of 74,234 and 71,990, respectively. Only 10,964 votes in the city were cast against the bond amendment, and only 10,983 against the \$1,000,000 State appropriation. The vote in other portions of the State showed that there had been but few ballots cast against either amendment. The result of this election guaranteed the success of the Ex-

position, and, with the advent of cool weather, the hard workers began the task of completing the \$5,000,000 subscriptions, which must be certified before Congress could be asked to make the appropriation provided for in the bill of June 4, 1900.

COMPLETING THE FUND.

On Tuesday, November 20, 1900, an enthusiastic meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred was held at the headquarters of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the first in many months. There was a large attendance, including nearly a dozen building trades men, prominent in Union Labor.

The meeting was under the direction of Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, who stated that it had been called just at this time as a compliment to Mr. William H. Thompson, who had returned from an extended trip abroad. That gentleman entered the hall while the Chairman was speaking, and was greeted with tumultuous applause, which subsided only to listen to his words, expressive of the feeling of encouragement lent by the large number of citizens present. Now, that the Charter amendments were carried, he predicted the early completion of the subscription fund.

The committee then took up the matter of securing the necessary additional subscriptions, and volunteer committees were empowered to solicit in certain quarters, calculated to be the most productive of immediate results. The St. Louis Transit Company, it was announced at this meeting, had recently subscribed \$250,000. The announcement lent increased encouragement, as it had been generally believed that this company was an appointee of the Exposition. It was decided that more commodious quarters were needed for the Committee, and the offer of Murray Carleton of the free use of a fine suite of rooms in the Carleton building was readily accepted.

On the following Wednesday, November 28, Harrison I. Drummond, returning from a European trip, made glad the hearts of the Committee by a personal pledge of \$15,000, bringing the day's subscriptions up to \$65,000.

WORLD'S FAIR UNION LABOR COMMITTEE.

In spite of the energy displayed by the Soliciting Committees the results for a time were far from satisfactory, and the near approach of Congress made it desirable to close the books and certify to that body the completion of the fund, in order that the promised appropriation could be made.

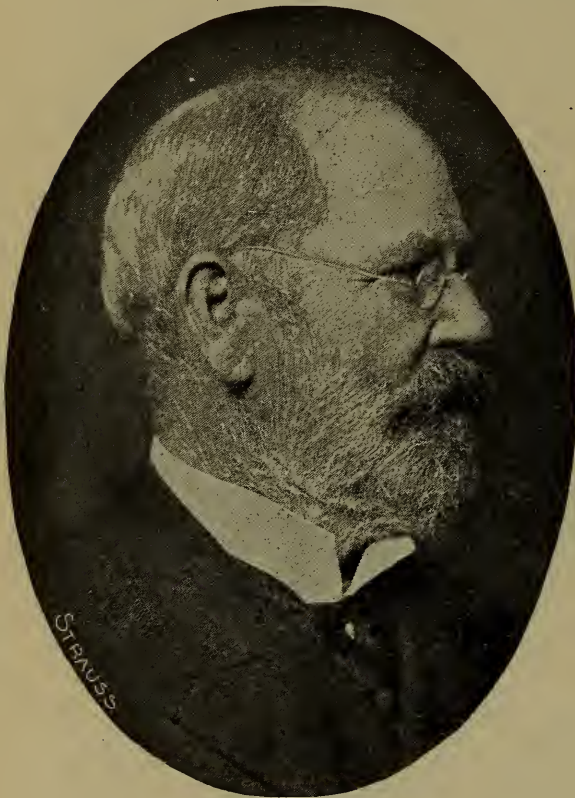
On Wednesday, December 5, the several delegates to the Building Trades Council who were members of the Committee of Two Hundred, reported to that body the slow progress being made towards completing the fund, and introduced an address to Organized Labor of the city, setting forth the importance of prompt action, and urging all Union men to lend their energies anew to the cause.

The address set forth that as the proposed Louisiana Purchase Centennial was fostered in the halls of Organized Labor, and by Organized Labor promulgated, its members were responsible, to a great degree, for the success or failure of the undertaking; that failure to complete the \$5,000,000 subscription would not only mean the loss to St. Louis workingmen of their interest in the promised \$5,000,000 Government appropriation and the \$6,000,000 from the State and City, and other millions to be expended in public and private enterprises, but also that St. Louis would "go down in disgrace, the laughing stock of every city in America and of every civilized nation on the globe."

On motion, a Special Committee, as the paper proposed, consisting of one Delegate from each trade represented in the body, was appointed, and

instructed to form into groups and visit the various Labor Unions of the city, soliciting renewed interest and additional subscriptions. It was considered that while Labor's financial aid to the fund could be but a mite, compared to that given by men of great wealth, they could well afford, in view of the great benefits to be derived, to even pledge a portion of their future earnings to support the cause, and in that way set a good example to those in possession of unstinted means.

This address had been drawn up with the view to uniting all Union men in the city in the interest of the Fair, and for the purpose of establishing a delegate body, to continue after the World's Fair should be assured, authorized to watch out for the interests of Organized Labor during the con-



JOHN SCULLIN,
Member of Executive and Agriculture
Committees.



JAMES CAMPBELL,
Member of Executive and Legislation
Committees.

struction and operation of the Exposition. The address was signed by H. W. Steinbiss, McArthur Johnston, Cuthbert Childs, E. L. Smyth, James Pendergast, J. J. Early, R. Fuelle, W. G. Cole, David Kreyling, W. W. Morrison and C. P. Connolly.

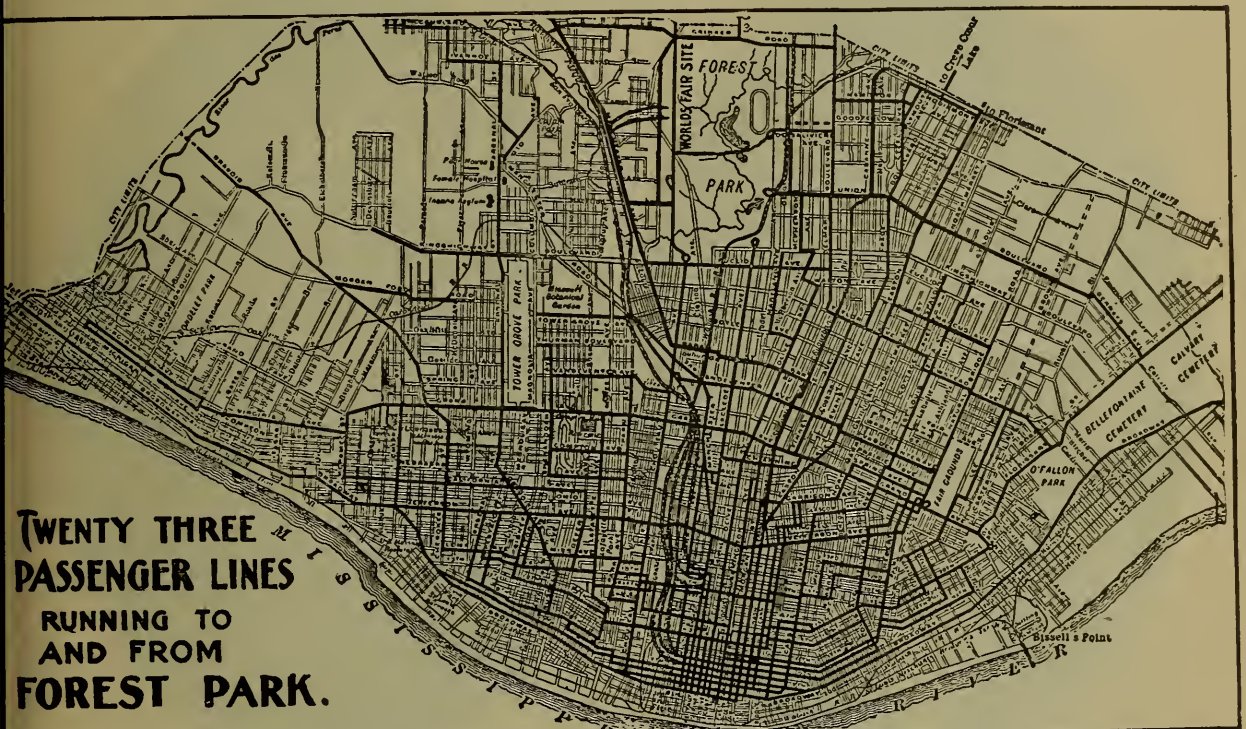
After being indorsed by the Building Trades Council, the address was read before the Central Trades and Labor Union, at its meeting, December 9, and was almost unanimously indorsed by that body—a few of the members contending that before any further action was taken by Organized Labor in behalf of the Fair, the Committee of Two Hundred should be required to sign a contract, guaranteeing that only Union Labor should be employed in the Fair construction and operation.

[This was an impracticable proposition, as the Committee of Two Hundred was only a temporary body, and any contracts it might make would have had no binding force.]

Copies of the address were mailed to all unions in the city, and as a result, a meeting of delegates from various local unions was held at Building Trades Council headquarters, Eleventh and Chestnut streets, on the morning of December 16, 1900, and an organization was effected, and named, the World's Fair Union Labor Committee, with C. P. Connolly president and H. W. Steinbiss secretary. The Committee was organized on the basis of one delegate from each labor union in the city, regardless of craft.

It was found that already, since the address was issued, \$1,210 in additional subscriptions had been secured and committees appointed from time to time, at each weekly meeting of the organization, continued to solicit among Union men until the fund was finally completed, securing, altogether, \$5,510 additional subscriptions.

The organization has continued to hold weekly sessions, since the completion of the fund and the incorporation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposi-



MAP OF ST. LOUIS.

Showing World's Fair street railway accommodations.

tion Company, standing as a mediator between the recognized Central Labor bodies and the World's Fair Board of Directors in matters of interest to Labor. With a few exceptions, however, the membership has been of delegates from building trades unions, although the door stands open to all. After the first meeting, Chairman Connolly failed to attend, and in due time the office was declared vacant, and W. W. Morrison, president of the Building Trades Council, was elected to the office.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

At a meeting of the Committee of Two Hundred, held Monday night, December 31, 1900, subscriptions amounting to \$357,310 were announced; this

included \$1,960 turned in by H. W. Steinbiss, as secretary of the World's Fair Union Labor Committee. The totals, at that time, amounted to \$4,500,000, and believing that the full amount would soon be realized, a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington, D. C., as soon as the last dollar should be pledged, and certify the same before congress.

The committee were Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, William H. Thompson, Pierre Chouteau, Fred. W. Lehmann and James L. Blair.

Through the instrumentality of these gentlemen, the Tawney bill, providing for the promised \$5,000,000 appropriation, was already pending in congress, and a bill was preparing for introduction in the coming state legislature, at Jefferson City, Mo., appropriating \$1,000,000 for a State exhibit, as provided by popular vote in November.



A. A. B. WOERHEIDE,
Member of Committee on Ethnology
and Anthropology.



JAMES L. BLAIR.
Chief Counsel and Member of Committee on
Ceremonies.

On January 12, 1901, the certificate of the completed \$5,000,000 subscription was prepared for submission to authorities at Washington, and on January 25 it was presented to a special committee of congress.

On Wednesday, January 30, an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$5,000,000 in bonds, by the City of St. Louis, as permitted by constitutional amendment, was approved by both houses of the municipal assembly, and as soon as it had received the mayor's signature a certificate of the same was hurried on to the committee at Washington, where they were anxiously waiting to furnish proof that the city had complied with its part of the work as agreed upon, to secure federal co-operation.

Soon after this, there developed, among some of the members of both houses of congress, considerable opposition to the promised appropriation.

Even after the bill had been passed by the lower house, by a vote of 190 to 42, February 19, there was still great uncertainty, but finally, after many hours of toil and waiting on the part of Messrs. D. R. Francis, S. W. Cobb and Corwin H. Spencer, who had remained in Washington for weeks, watching the progress of the bill, they were rewarded by its passage in the senate after an all-night session, at 5:15 o'clock on the morning of Monday, March 4, 1901.

It was an occasion that will never be forgotten by the gentlemen above named, and they showered much praise upon Senators Vest and Cockrell, of Missouri, and Congressmen Bartholdt, Joy and Pearce, of the St. Louis districts, who had never swerved in their endeavors to secure the bill's passage.

INCORPORATION.

The next necessary step, after the passage of legislation appropriating money by the Federal Government, was the filing of papers of incorporation. The special state law, passed in behalf of the St. Louis World's Fair, required that one-tenth of the \$5,000,000 stock subscribed must be paid in before articles of incorporation could be filed; it also required that the incorporators must agree upon the names of ninety of the subscribers to stock who should qualify as the first Board of Directors, these to be divided into three equal groups, the members of which should hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, their successors to be elected annually by the stockholders.

With the view to securing proper representation upon the Board of Directors, the World's Fair Union Labor Committee, of February 10, 1900, after previous notice having been given to unions affiliated, had held an election for the purpose of nominating three candidates for members of the board. Twenty-two trades were represented at the meeting. The election resulted in the choice of H. W. Steinbiss, W. W. Morrison and Cuthbert Childs. The secretary was instructed to certify their names with the Secretary of the Committee of Two Hundred, asking that they be chosen in the order named above, H. W. Steinbiss to be the first choice in case it should be determined that Organized Labor was entitled to but one representative on the board.

At this meeting, Delegates H. C. Delancey, E. L. Smyth and John Grant were appointed a committee to visit the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union and ask that body to indorse the three members above mentioned. The committee performed its duty at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, held on the same day, and the three members of the World's Fair Union Labor Committee were unanimously indorsed, but in addition, the body named three additional candidates: Wm. F. Jones, D. Kreyling and C. P. Connolly.

On Monday, March 11, 1901, William H. Thompson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Committee of Two Hundred, issued an official call for 10 per cent. of all money subscribed to the \$5,000,000 fund, the amount required by law to be paid in before filing papers of incorporation.

On April 9, a joint committee of the executive, finance and legislative committees of the Committee of Two Hundred, issued a circular letter to all subscribers to the \$5,000,000 fund, together with a list of eighty-nine names of subscribers proposed for members of the board of directors, for approval, and requesting that one name be added to complete the number to ninety, the additional name to represent Organized Labor.

These letters were sent, not only to all subscribers, but to all labor unions in the city, as well, whether they were subscribers or not, as a courtesy to the large number of individual members who were subscribers.

The Building Trades Council, in reviewing the list of eighty-nine names sent out for approval, passed resolutions objecting to several of them, and

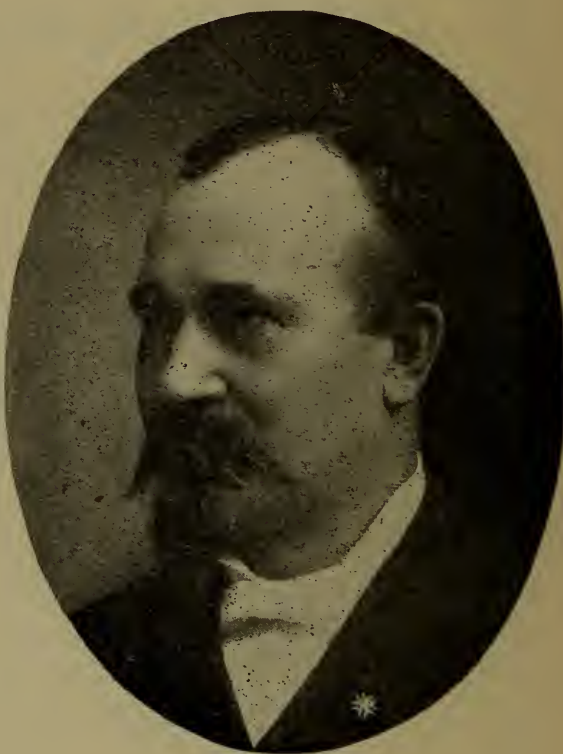
re-affirming H. W. Steinbiss as first choice for member representing Organized Labor.

The Central Trades and Labor Union, on receipt of the letter and list of proposed directors, laid the matter on the table and made no reply. Later, at the earnest appeal of Secretary James Cox, of the Committee of Two Hundred, a letter was returned, stating that the body had already indorsed several names for position on the board of directors, and it did not care to take any further action.

The return of ballots showed that several union men had ardent friends, both in and out of union labor's ranks, who had been proposed for place on the board, but a large majority of the votes, both from Organized Labor



NORRIS B. GREGG,
Chairman of Committee on Supplies,
Director of Concessions.



H. W. STEINBISS,
Member Grounds and Buildings Committee,
and Representative of Organized Labor.

and otherwise, were cast for H. W. Steinbiss, and his name was accordingly added to the list, completing the directory.

The returns were made and the count completed on Tuesday, April 16, 1901, and at 4:45 p. m., of that day, articles of incorporation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were filed with the Recorder of Deeds of St. Louis, Mo., by Attorney Stanley Stoner, acting for James L. Blair, chief counsel for the company. On the following morning, April 17, Attorney Stoner filed the papers with Secretary of State Sam B. Cook, at Jefferson City, Mo.

The names of twenty-five subscribers, as required by law, appeared signed to the papers as incorporators. They were: Moses C. Wetmore, S. W. Fordyce, L. H. Laidley, James Cox, Arthur Ittner, F. W. Baumhoff, James W. Bell, Dean Cooper, F. N. Judson, William H. Thompson, Henry Heimenz, Jr., Daniel Evans, J. E. Marshall, H. T. Kent, John H. Terry, W. S. Eames,

L. C. Nelson, Isaac S. Taylor, Emil Pretorius, H. S. Potter, Charles Clark, Gerhard Geraldts, Charles Nagel, Charles F. Vogel, Nathan Cole.

The call for the first assessment of ten per cent. of amount subscribed, had not met with the ready response desired, and on the day set for filing incorporation papers there was still lacking a considerable amount unpaid. In order to prevent further delay, each member of the board of directors, as named in the articles of incorporation, with the exception of the member representing Organized Labor, gave a personal check for \$1,000, necessary to complete the \$500,000, thereby pledging the payment, each, of \$9,000 more, in addition to the amounts they had already subscribed.

Following are the names of the gentlemen constituting the first Board of Directors:

THE FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ONE YEAR TERM.

William H. Thompson, James L. Blair, A. A. Allen, Adolphus Busch, John D. Davis, L. D. Dozier, Howard Elliott, August Gehner, Breckenridge Jones, William J. Lemp, C. F. G. Myer, †Peter A. O'Neil, Julius Schollen, R. H. Stockton, J. J. Wertheimer, George M. Wright, F. W. Lehmann, D. M. Houser, George A. Baker, Seth W. Cobb, Alexander N. DeMenil, Harrison I. Drummond, A. H. Frederick, C. H. Huttig, William H. Lee, †George A. Madill, W. F. Nolker, Jonathan Rice, H. W. Steinbiss, J. J. Turner, W. H. Woodward.

TWO YEAR TERM.

D. R. Francis, W. T. Boyle, James G. Butler, S. M. Dodd, S. M. Felton, W. T. Haarstick, †M. E. Ingalls, Thomas H. McKittrick, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., †Isaac Schwab, Samuel Spencer, J. C. Van Blarcom, C. G. Warner, Charles F. Wenneker, C. W. Knapp, Paul Brown, James F. Coyle, R. B. Dula, Norris B. Gregg, Walker Hill, S. M. Kennard, F. G. Niedringhaus, David Rankin, Jr., John Scullin, J. E. Smith, Charles A. Stick, Julius S. Walsh, C. H. Spencer, W. B. Wells, Edward Whitaker, A. A. B. Woerleide.

THREE YEAR TERM.

Pierre Chouteau, John Schroers, Nicholas M. Bell, A. D. Brown, James Campbell, George T. Crain, Stuyvesant Fish, John A. Holmes, W. J. Kinsella, J. W. McDonald, *Edward S. Orr, H. Clay Pierce, R. M. Scruggs, E. C. Simmons, Festus J. Wade, B. F. Yoakum, Nathan Frank, W. C. Steigers, C. F. Blanke, George W. Brown, Murray Carleton, George L. Edwards, A. B. Hart, Goodman King, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, D. C. Nugent, George W. Parker, Clark H. Sampson, A. L. Shapleigh, Charles H. Turner, C. P. Walbridge.

The manner in which the names of the Directors were divided into three groups was simple:

Tickets were prepared, each bearing the name of one Director. These were placed in a hat and they were drawn, one at a time, by Director Festus J. Wade.

The first name drawn placed the Director whose name it bore in the first group, the next in the second group, and the next in the third group. The drawing continued, each lot of three being designated to their respective groups, until all the tickets had been drawn.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

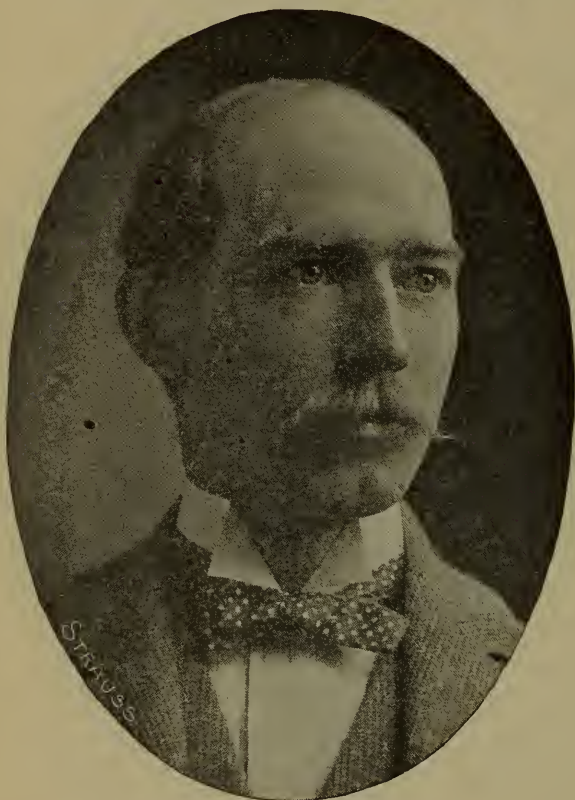
On March 3, 1901, President William McKinley appointed the National World's Fair Commission, as provided in the bill appropriating \$5,000,000,

*Resigned, 1902 †Deceased, 1902 ‡Resigned, 1903

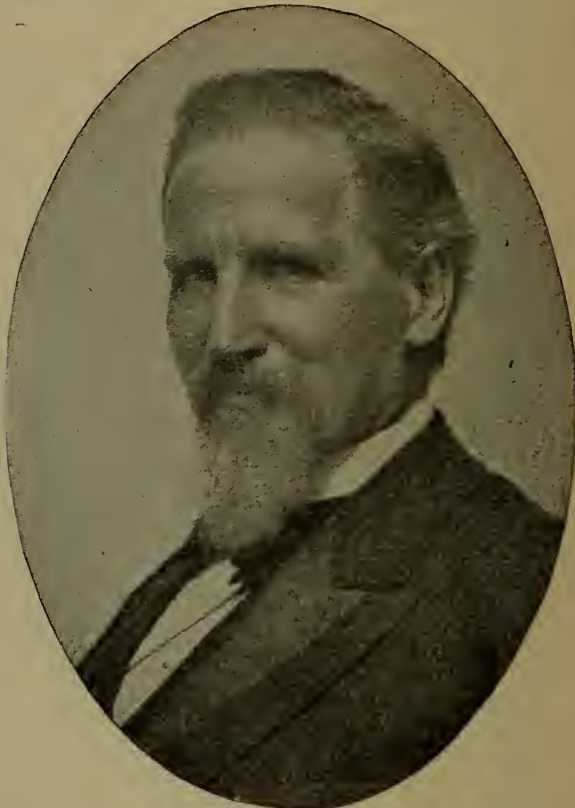
with instructions to meet within thirty days after the passage of the World's Fair bill. The commission was composed of the following men of national repute:

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, President; Hon. Martin H. Glynn, of New York, Vice-President; Hon. John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Hon. George W. McBride, of Oregon; Hon. William Lindsay, of Kentucky; Hon. John H. Thurston, of Nebraska; Hon. Frederick A. Betts, of Connecticut; Hon. Philip D. Scott, of Arkansas; Hon. John F. Miller, of Indiana; Hon. Joseph Flory, of Missouri, Secretary.

On April 17 Gov. A. M. Dockery of Missouri signed the bill passed by the last General Assembly, appropriating \$1,000,000 for a State exhibition.



A. L. SHAPLEIGH,
Member of Executive and Education
Committees.



AUGUST GEHNER,
Member of Electricity and Electrical
Appliance Committee.

On Wednesday, April 31, the Board of Directors held its first meeting and organized with the following list of officers:

President, Hon. D. R. Francis; First Vice-President, Corwin H. Spencer; Second Vice-President, Samuel M. Kennard; Third Vice-President, Daniel M. Houser; Fourth Vice-President, Cyrus P. Walbridge; Fifth Vice-President, Seth W. Cobb; Sixth Vice-President, Charles H. Huttig; Seventh Vice-President, Pierre Chouteau; Eighth Vice-President, August Gehner; Treasurer, William H. Thompson; Secretary, Walter B. Stevens; General Counsel, James L. Blair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

David R. Francis, ex-Officio Chairman; William H. Thompson, Vice-Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, C. G. Warner, John Scullin, Howard Elliott, Nathan Frank, Murray Carleton, L. D. Dozier, James Campbell, A. L. Shapleigh, Breckenridge Jones.

President Francis appointed the following Standing Committees:

PRESS AND PUBLICITY.—R. H. Stockton, Chairman; D. M. Houser, C. W. Knapp, Nathan Frank, John Schroers, W. B. Stevens, W. C. Steigers.

WAYS AND MEANS.—F. J. Wade, Chairman; T. H. McKittrick, Johnathan Rice, R. B. Dula, W. J. Kinsella, D. C. Nugent, E. S. Orr, Geo. M. Wright, C. F. Wenneker

TRANSPORTATION.—Julius S. Walsh, Chairman; Jos. Ramsey, Jr., B. F. Yoakum, S. M. Felton, C. H. Turner, A. A. Allen, Geo. W. Parker.

FINANCE.—Geo. A. Madill, Chairman; W. H. Lee, Geo. A. Baker, Edwards Whittaker, Walker Hill, W. H. Thompson, ex-Officio.

FOUNDATIONS AND BUILDINGS.—W. H. Thompson, Chairman; S. M. Kennard, W. F. Nolker, P. A. O'Neil, H. W. Steinbiss, W. B. Wells, Jno. A. Holmes.

CONCESSIONS.—Geo. L. Edwards, Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, W. B. Wells, J. J. Turner, C. F. Blanke.

INSURANCE.—Geo. Cram, Chairman; R. M. Scruggs, A. D. Brown.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Adolphus Busch, Chairman; W. T. Boyle, W. T. Haarstick, John D. Davis, M. E. Ingalls, D. C. Nugent, J. C. Van Blarcom.

SUPPLIES.—Norris B. Gregg, Chairman; James F. Coyle, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Schotten, J. E. Smith, Charles A. Stix, J. W. McDonald, R. M. Scruggs.

SANITATION.—C. P. Walbridge, Chairman; Alexander N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. D. Brown, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, C. F. G. Meyer.

POLICE.—Harrison I. Drummond, Chairman; C. H. Turner, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, W. C. Steigers, J. G. Butler.

CEREMONIES.—C. H. Spencer, Chairman; W. H. Lee, Vice-Chairman; J. G. Butler, J. C. Van Blarcom, L. D. Dozier, C. P. Walbridge, James L. Blair.

LEGISLATION.—Daniel M. Houser, Chairman; W. C. Steigers, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, George W. Parker, F. G. Niedringhaus, James M. Campbell, Seth W. Cobb.

AGRICULTURE.—Paul Brown, Chairman; F. J. Wade, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, Julius S. Walsh, David Ranken, Jr., William J. Lemp, John Scullin.

MINES AND MINING.—W. J. Kinsella, Chairman; John D. Davis, Vice-Chairman; David Ranken, Jr., C. F. G. Meyer, Isaac Schwab.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL EXHIBITS.—C. H. Huttig, Chairman; Edward S. Orr, Vice-Chairman; A. H. Frederick, B. T. Yoakum, J. J. Schotten, J. W. McDonald, Clark H. Sampson.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.—George W. Parker, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; W. H. Woodward, James F. Coyle, George W. Brown, Jonathan Rice, C. F. G. Meyer.

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—J. E. Smith, Chairman; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Vice-Chairman; Clark H. Sampson, August Gehner, Charles A. Stix, A. A. Allen, S. M. Todd.

FINE ARTS.—Isaac W. Morton, Chairman; S. M. Dodd, Vice-Chairman; J. E. Smith, George A. Madill, Adolphus Busch, Thomas H. McKittrick, Samuel Spencer.

FISH AND FISHERIES.—Seth W. Cobb, Chairman; A. B. Hart, Vice-Chairman; H. Clay Pierce, J. C. Van Blarcom, George M. Wright, Harrison I. Drummond, C. G. Warner.

ETHNOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.—F. W. Lehmann, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; Walker Hill, Edwards Whittaker, Isaac Schwab, A. A. B. Woerheide, C. F. Blanke.

EDUCATION.—John Schroers, Chairman; R. B. Dula, Vice-Chairman; A. A. B. Woerheide, A. L. Shapleigh, William H. Woodward, George W. Parker, George A. Madill.

HISTORICAL.—Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; Alexander N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. B. Hart, William J. Lemp, William H. Woodward, W. T. Haarstick, George T. Cram.

CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made of chiefs of departments in the Division of Exhibits:

Education.—Howard J. Rogers. Fine Arts.—Halsey C. Ives. Forestry.—Tarleton H. Bean (acting chief). Mines and Metallurgy.—Dr. David T. Day; Field Director, Dr. W. S. Ward. Fish and Game.—Tarleton H. Bean. Social Economy.—Howard J. Rogers.

Chiefs of Departments of Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Anthropology, Physical Culture and International Congresses are yet to be appointed.



BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Member of the Executive Committee.



NATHAN FRANK,
Member of the Executive and Press and
Publicity Committees.

DIVISION OF EXPLOITATION.

In the Division of Exploitation, the following Commissioners have been appointed:

Thomas W. Cridler, Commissioner to Europe; John Barret, Commissioner to Oriental Countries; Jose de Olivares, Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia; John Taylor Lewis, Commissioner to Brazil; Ernest H. Wands, Commissioner to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela; John Rice Chandler, Commissioner to Central American Countries; George F. Parker, Resident Representative in London; Palmer L. Brown, Resident Representative in Paris.

LOCATING THE SITE.

The next important step to be taken was the selection of a suitable location for the Exposition grounds. By this time seven sites had been proposed as available, each being set forth by its friends as the best, and the task of deciding between them was not an easy one.

Among the sites proposed were O'Fallon Park, in the northern part of the city; Carondelet Park, at the south, and the west half of Forest Park (known as the "wilderness," or untrained portion), in the western city limits.

Other sites offered were, one of the river front, far north; another at the northwest, on high ground, away from the river; another took in a portion of the St. Louis Fair Grounds, and another lay south of and not far from Tower Grove Park.

With a view to facilitating the work of the Board, and removing all obstacles that might be placed in the matter of selecting a site by possible designing real estate agents, a bill was introduced in the Municipal Assembly, permitting the use of either of the three public parks mentioned, and on May 8, 1901, at the second meeting of the Board, an address was formulated and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, urging the passage of the bill, and arranging for the Directors to appear in a body at a public hearing upon the bill, the following morning at 10 o'clock.

The bill was finally passed by the House on May 10, and having been already approved by the Council, it was signed by Mayor Rolla Wells, and on May 26 it became a law.

At this second meeting of the Board of Directors, by-laws were adopted, and James L. Blair was elected Counsel General.

It was decided to leave the selection of a site to the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Board.

The seven proposed sites were visited by the Executive Committee, occupying four days, May 29, 30, 31 and June 1. They were conveyed to points as near as possible to the various locations in a private trolley car, "Electra," and at each stopping place they were met by citizens with carriages and tally-hos, and conveyed to points overlooking the ground on which it was proposed to erect the great Exposition.

After gathering as much information as it was possible to glean from a personal inspection, the Executive Committee gave a special hearing, sitting on June 4, 5 and 6, to listen to arguments presented by advocates of the seven proposed sites.

From June 8 to June 23, 1901, meetings of the Executive Committee were held almost daily, to consider the several arguments presented, and the problem of transportation facilities for materials, exhibits and visitors.

After summing up the various arguments, and giving due consideration to all other points involved, the Executive Committee, on June 23, decided the Forest Park site to be the most available of all those proposed. The selection was unanimously approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on June 25, and the decision was then made public.

The National Commissioners visited Forest Park on June 26, and the next day they met and gave formal approval of the site.

On May 18, 1901, the members of the Board of Directors made a very pleasant trip to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, N. Y., as the guests of the Wabash Railroad Co. They were very hospitably received by the citizens of Buffalo and the Exposition management, and on their return to St. Louis, May 21, were met at Union Station by crowds of patriotic citizens with carriages and a brass band, and escorted to the central portion of the city.

Another visit was made to the Pan-American Exposition by officers, members of the Executive Committee and prominent citizens, on June 30. Arrangements were also made for a Louisiana Purchase Building at the

grounds of the Pan-American Exposition. This building was dedicated on July 2.

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS.

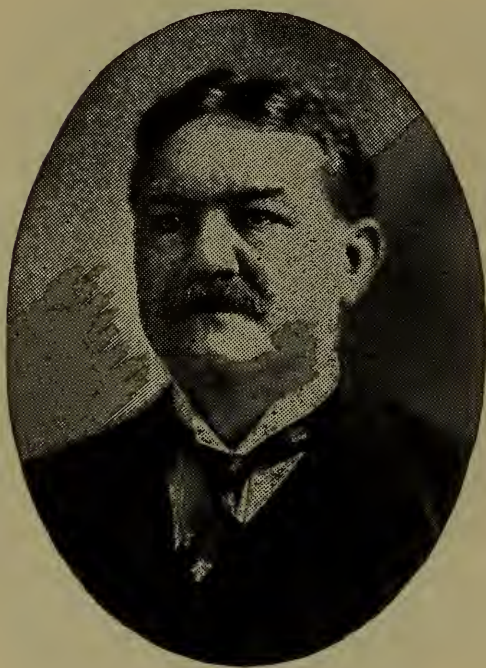
On July 5, Secretary Walter B. Stevens announced the list of the Commission of Architects, the completion of which had been effected by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with the aid of President Francis and other Directors, during their recent trip to Buffalo.

DIVISION OF WORKS.

Director, Isaac S. Taylor.

DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS.

Frederick J. V. Skiff.



ISAAC S. TAYLOR,
Director of Works.



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,
Director of Exhibits.

COMMISSION OF ARCHITECTS.

Isaac S. Taylor, Chairman, St. Louis; Eames & Young, St. Louis; Barnett, Hayes & Barnett, St. Louis; Carrere & Hastings, New York; Widman, Walsh & Boisseler, St. Louis; Theodore C. Link, St. Louis; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn., and New York; Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, Mo.; Walker & Kimball, Omaha and Boston.

Chief of Designs, E. L. Masqueray; Chief Draughtsman, W. H. H. Weatherwax; Chief Building Engineer, Philip J. Markman; Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Henry Rustin; Chief Landscape Architect, George E. Kessler; Chief Civil Engineer, R. H. Phillipps.

AN ANNOYING DELAY.

About the middle of July, 1901, and lasting for some weeks, an annoying delay in the progress of World's Fair work was caused by professed tax-

payers, who sought to prevent the use of Forest Park as a site for the Exposition Grounds.

Opposition to this site had first developed on May 12, 1901, when a resolution was introduced in the Central Trades and Labor Union, at a regular meeting, at Walhalla Hall, by Vice-President C. P. Connolly. The resolution set forth that the park site ordinance, then pending in the House of Delegates, was invalid, on the grounds that the State law requires a proposition to sell or lease any public park to be submitted to popular vote. It also protested against the use of Forest Park for World's Fair purposes, and provided for the appointment of a committee "to aid other interested citizens in seeking to prevent such use being made of said park." The resolution was unanimously adopted by the thirty-six delegates present.

Opposition to the Forest Park site developed further, as stated, about the middle of July, in the shape of a petition for a writ of mandamus, filed by Henry H. Werdes and John F. Bergherm, in the name of the "Workingmen's Protective Association," before Judge William Zachritz, in Circuit Court Room No. 4.

A demurrer to the petition was filed, July 29, by Chief Counsel James L. Blair, on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., reciting two points: That the petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute cause for action, and that neither of the plaintiffs appeared, upon the face of the petition, to have any right to the remedies prayed for. The Court appointed August 6 for a hearing.

On July 31 the Building Trades Council adopted the following resolutions, introduced by Frank P. Farrell, of Plumbers' Union No. 30:

"WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council, on January 26, 1898, adopted resolutions proposing that a World's Fair be held in St. Louis in 1903, to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana Territory by President Thomas Jefferson in 1803; and,

"WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council has, ever since that time, exerted its best energies towards making the said World's Fair a fact and an acknowledged success, and the members of its affiliated unions have, both by their subscriptions to stock in the enterprise and by their personal efforts, contributed to the extent of their ability to that end; and,

"WHEREAS, We believe that it is to our interest, and to the interest of our city, that no obstacles be placed in the way of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. and its efforts to erect and complete the work necessary to said World's Fair; and,

"WHEREAS, There has lately been filed, by one Henry H. Werdes and one John F. Bergherm, purporting to represent an organization styled the 'Workingmen's Protective Association,' an injunction suit to restrain the use of Forest Park as the site for the said World's Fair; and,

"WHEREAS, We believe that the said Forest Park site is as good a place as could have been chosen for the purpose, and that any act, such as the filing of said suit, is calculated to injure the successful inauguration of the World's Fair, and a consequent great damage to our interests; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we hereby denounce the said attempt to hinder the progress of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., as inimical to our interests and a blow directed at the head of every workingman in the city.

"RESOLVED, That we have no sympathy with any man or set of men who will deliberately attempt to damage the progress of the work now under way by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and that we hereby recommend to every building trades union now affiliated with the said 'Workingmen's Protective Association' that they withdraw from the same, as from an institution which aims to destroy their interests, instead of to protect them."

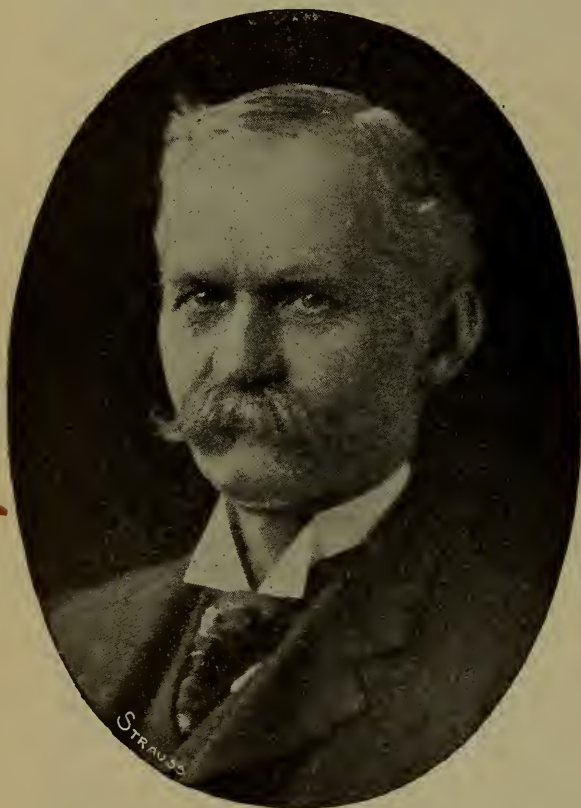
In the St. Louis Republic of August 2 appeared an editorial complimenting the Building Trades Council for its prompt disclaimer against the attempt to hinder the operations of the Exposition, in the following words:

"EXPECTED ACTION.—St. Louis appreciates the resolution passed by

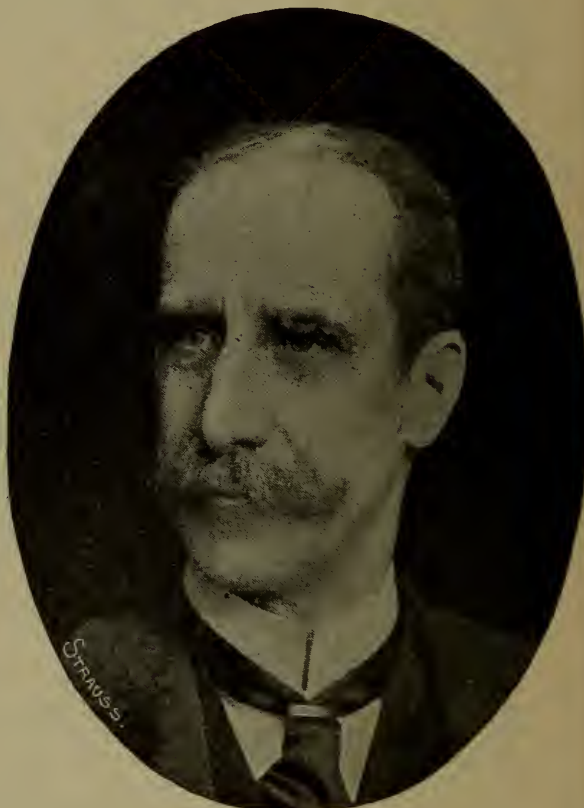
the Building Trades Council, disclaiming any sympathy with the injunction proceedings that have been brought by representatives of the 'Workingmen's Protective Association, to prevent the World's Fair being situated on the western part of Forest Park.

"While the disclaimer might be considered unnecessary, in view of the hearty co-operation which that organization has extended to the promoters of the Fair, the definite word adds only positiveness to the belief already held.

"Members of the Building Trades Council realize that the perfect development of the World's Fair is as much a matter of consequence to the workingmen of St. Louis as to any other interest. The stimulation of the Fair will work a permanent good to every class of citizens—a good that can not be sacrificed by demagogic considerations of self-styled protectors of workmen.



PAUL BROWN,
Chairman of the Committee on
Agriculture.



W. J. KINSELLA,
Chairman of Committee on Mines and Mining
and Member Ways and Means Committee.

"No legitimate organization will lend itself to such a movement as is indicated by the injunction proceedings that have been brought. If the men who consent to use their names in the case are serving others who remain under cover, the indignation of representative men and bodies should shame them into dropping the matter."

The demurrer of Attorney Blair was argued August 6, and on Monday, August 12, Judge Zachritz handed down a lengthy opinion, in which he sustained every point of the demurrer, denying the petition.

The effect of the attempt to enjoin the park site, although there was never any doubt concerning its final disposition, was to delay the work of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, who had held a session with the Board of Architects, considered plans and the landscape idea, and were qualified to

proceed with surveys and prepare specifications for contracts. Valuable time was therefore lost, pending the decision on the case.

PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD.

On Tuesday, August 20, 1901, President William McKinley issued a proclamation, addressed to all nations of the earth, giving official notice of the Great Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1903, and inviting them to participate. Following is the text:

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, Notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled, 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri,' that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said act of Congress:

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter.

And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE.

On Tuesday, September 3, 1901, in the presence of a large assemblage, composed of members of the Board of Directors and more than 2,000 interested citizens, the first stake of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition was driven, with simple, but appropriate ceremonies, by William H. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

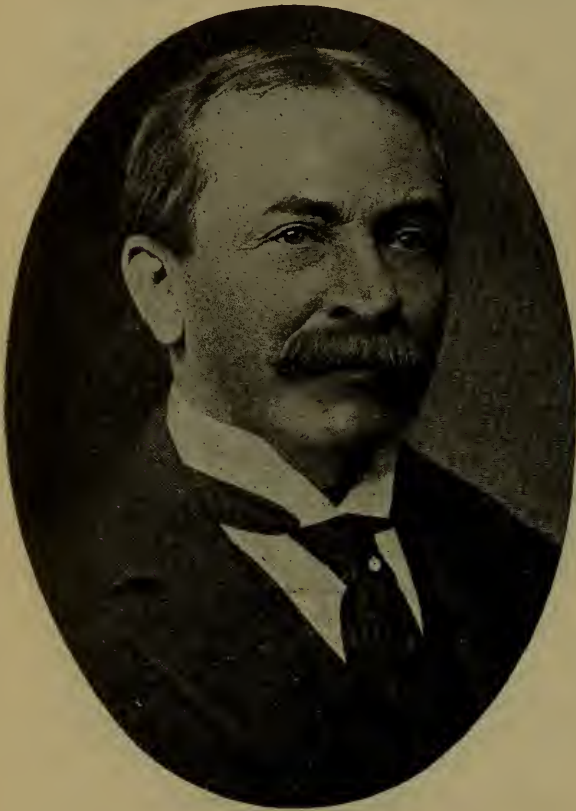
The stake was driven at the spot chosen as the architectural central portion of the Exposition Grounds, in a grove of white oak trees 250 feet south of one of the main driveways leading through the park.

The stake was of polished oak, and was driven with an axe presented by the Simmons Hardware Co. After Chairman Thompson had driven the stake into the ground he received from Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor a satin-lined case, containing a silver nail, inscribed: "September 3, 1901, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1903." This nail he drove into the top of

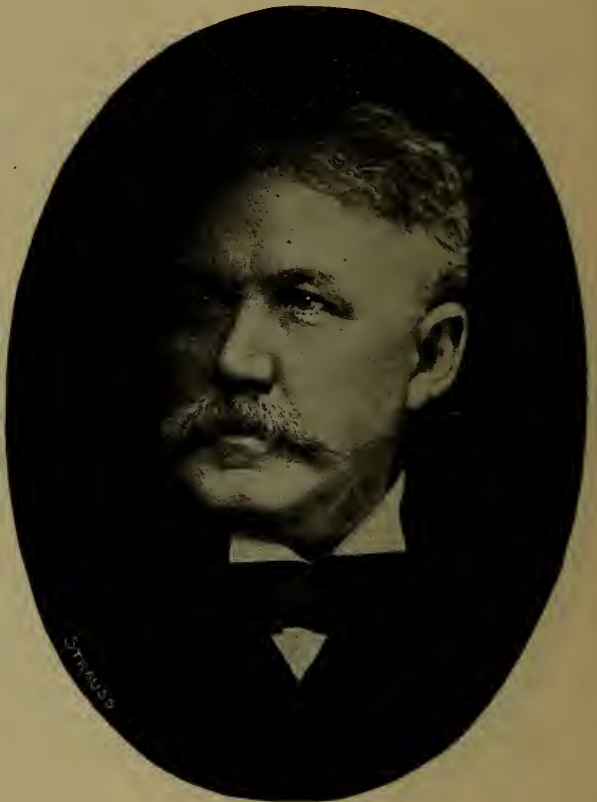
the stake, using a hatchet supplied by the Simmons Hardware Co., and then, led by President D. R. Francis, each Director present assisted in driving the nail, President Francis calling the name of each director in turn, as he grasped the hatchet.

After the nail had been driven, Ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, made a brief and appropriate address. He was followed by President Francis, who delivered the following exhortation:

"Gentlemen, this ends the simple ceremonies of this historic occasion. I want only to emphasize the closing words of Mr. Walbridge, and ask not only the Directors, but every man, woman and child in this community, to put their shoulders to the wheel and to work harmoniously for the success of this great undertaking."



L. D. DOZIER,
Member of Executive Committee and
Committee on Ceremonies.



J. E. SMITH,
Chairman of the Committee on Electricity
and Electrical Appliances and Member
Fine Arts Committee.

The nail was then extracted with a claw-hammer, and the stake was withdrawn by Chairman Thompson. The axe, hammer, hatchet, stake and nail were carried away to be carefully preserved as souvenirs of the occasion, and a rough, ordinary stake was slipped in the hole first made.

Scores of persons in the crowd reached over the shoulder of Secretary Stevens to touch—piously, as if it were a holy thing—the first stake, which he held in his hand, and scores fell upon the second stake, with pocket-knives, to slice off slivers and shavings as relics.

One of the Directors said, later in the day: "The occasion was a grand, spontaneous success, that augured well for the formal celebration that will signalize the breaking of ground and the commencement of construction work on the Exposition Buildings."

Following the ceremonies above noted, engineers proceeded to lay out the grounds, and very soon the portion of the park to be used for Exposition purposes was fairly dotted with their stakes, and gangs of men were set to work removing the trees that stood in the way of the building sites and grading.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

An important feature of the vast amount of work performed by World's Fair promoters during the year 1901, had to do with the beautifying of the City of St. Louis, the paving and repair of streets, the construction of much-needed sewers, and the completion of public buildings already commenced, and the erection of new. Much work of this character was essential in order that St. Louis might "set her house in order" and be prepared to fittingly receive as guests the many thousands of visitors certain to arrive in the city attending the World's Fair.

The city treasury was not in a condition that would permit of outlays for the work designated, and owing to a constitutional limitation, the people were withheld from voting for an increased assessment, however small, no matter how great the need.

In this, and several other respects, it was deemed by far-seeing and thoughtful men that the greatest need of the hour was the passage of amendments to the City Charter, enabling the Board of Public Improvements to take up the important work and prepare for the great event of 1903, or, as was frequently expressed by the press, "to put on a new dress in which the city might receive its company."

The object sought was accomplished by an election, regularly held, on Tuesday, November 5, at which the proposed amendments to the City Charter were carried with but little opposition, and in which members of building trades unions took a prominent part.

THE FIRST CONTRACT.

The first contract for construction work of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition was awarded on Tuesday, November 19, 1901. It called for the erection of four miles of board fence to inclose a greater part of the World's Fair Grounds. It was awarded to R. H. Goodrich, a St. Louis carpenter, formerly a member of the Carpenters' Union, late a contractor of building construction at Granite City, Ill.

On the following day two additional contracts were awarded; one for 5,000 feet of open fence, separating the Exposition Grounds from the east half of Forest Park, was awarded to Mesker Bros., of St. Louis. The contract called for a fence of steel pickets, eight feet high.

The third contract was for an ornamental fence, of "staff" formation, to resemble stone, to be erected about the main entrances. This contract was awarded to the Louisiana Purchase Construction Co., a St. Louis company, recently organized for work of this nature in the Exposition construction.

FIRST GROUND BROKEN.

The celebration attending the first formal breaking of ground for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition was held at the Exposition Grounds on Friday afternoon, December 20, 1901. It was the ninety-eighth anniversary of the day on which the title to Louisiana territory was formally transferred to the United States by representatives of Napoleon. at New Orleans.

Gov. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, had issued a proclamation designating

the day as "flag day," in honor of the occasion, and Mayor Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, in a patriotic proclamation, had declared a half holiday, asking all business houses to close and all labor to cease, and inviting the citizens to unite in celebrating, in a proper manner, the formal beginning of an enterprise that is to be the greatest in constructional history of the world.

Preparations were made for elaborate ceremonies, and a monster parade was planned, in which all civic and labor organizations were invited to participate. A week before the day named, however, the weather turned suddenly cold, and on the morning of December 20 the thermometer registered from 10 to 15 degrees below zero, only rising to zero during the middle of the day. It was therefore necessary to build a huge bonfire to thaw out the earth that was to be moved.

Because of the extreme cold, it was found necessary to abandon a greater



C. H. HUTTIG.

Chairman of the Committee on State and Territorial Exhibits.



W. H. LEE.

Chairman Committee on Finance.

part of the program—but a hurried consultation with President Francis ended in a determination on the part of the Board of Directors to visit the site and hold a simple ceremony there, formally breaking ground, and carrying out the remainder of the program at the Coliseum.

Accordingly, the directors assembled at the St. Louis Club, 3633 Lindell boulevard, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., and from there were driven to the World's Fair site, arriving shortly after 1 o'clock. In the presence of about 300 persons a brief and simple ceremony was conducted.

As the party, under direction of Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, reached the site and stopped in front of the grand stand, near Lindell pavilion, they were greeted by a rattle of musketry from Battery A, of the First Regiment, commanded by Gen. John C. Bates, and a salute was fired for each of the States embraced within the Louisiana Purchase, while a

photographer with the latest improved apparatus, prepared to take a rapid series of views of all that followed.

As the smoke from the guns cleared away, Chairman Corwin H. Spencer, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, said:

"Mr. President and Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Your Excellencies, Commissioners and Gentlemen:

"While the inexorable law of nature, in establishing an annual mien of temperature, has lost to this ceremony the enthusiastic participation of thousands of people who had intended to be present with us to-day, and while we share with them the feeling of disappointment they must feel that they can not be here with us, yet the occasion is made more impressive by the smallness of our number, and this act of dedication becomes more solemn in the presence of those climatic conditions—essential to our well-being as a people, but so unwelcome on this occasion. The committee of which I am chairman had hoped that a great demonstration would mark this important epoch in the work of creating the greatest universal exposition that has ever been held, and had arranged for a most impressive ceremonial, expecting that this vast area would be crowded with thousands and thousands of enthusiastic supporters of your great enterprise; and while, in a measure, keenly disappointed at the omission of the great pageant that had been provided for, and the inspiring manifestations of the great crowd that had promised its attendance, yet far from feeling any sense of depression, we see the promise and the hope of the future as distinctly as we, at this moment, see the brilliant and benignant sun casting its approving and encouraging rays upon this scene. I have the honor to introduce the President of the Exposition Company, Hon. David R. Francis."

President Francis spoke briefly as follows:

"I regard the determination of the directory of the Exposition to proceed as uninterruptedly with the program of the day as was possible without menace to health, as simply an indication of the determined spirit that actuated the builders of the great Exposition.

"It was our intention, in accomplishing the herculean task we have accepted, to overcome all obstacles, and to present as the greatest exhibit of the Exposition a scene of splendor, comprehensive of the present exalted culture of the universe in all the fields of human effort within an allotment of time that would seem to forbid its accomplishment.

"I feel an official as well as a personal sense of obligation to those distinguished men who have insisted upon sharing with us the discomforts of the day, and assembling with us and witnessing a ceremony that marks the inauguration of the work upon the construction of the exhibition palaces. Within 16 months of this day, the now bleak and barren scene that stretches before us will have been transformed into a picture of surpassing loveliness, inspiring, uplifting and impressive."

President Francis then asked Rev. Dr. Nicolls to make the invocation.

The prayer of the reverend gentleman was befitting the occasion, at once grateful for the opportunity afforded the people of the world to manifest their sense of gratitude to Providence, and asking the aid of Divine Grace in the accomplishment of the wonderful work.

At the close of the invocation, President Francis was presented by Director A. L. Shapleigh with a heavy, steel-blade, diamond edge shovel, with ash handle fitting into a beautifully carved, round-finished, silver-plated steel socket, and with it he lifted the first earth of the World's Fair construction, throwing it into a wagon, to which four white horses were attached. He was followed in turn by Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, Treasurer W. H. Thompson, Governor Savage, of Nebraska; Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota; Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Exhibits Frederick J. V. Skiff, Mayor Rolla Wells, and other Officers, Directors and invited guests, each lifting a shovel full of earth and depositing it in the wagon, which was driven away and the earth preserved, to be later devoted to some special purpose. The shovel was preserved as a souvenir.

Another shovel, also employed, was supposed to be more than 150 years old. It was formed entirely of wood, and was of crude design. It was found in some old mines at La Motte, Mo., worked by Europeans years before the Louisiana Purchase had become the property of the United States. Its finder, some years ago, had deposited it in the museum at Peacedale, R. I., where it was located, in the summer of 1901, by Pierre Chouteau, and loaned to him for use at the opening ceremonies.

At 1:45 o'clock the brief ceremonies were completed, and the Directors, President, Treasurer, Secretary, Counsel, Director of Exhibits, Director of Works, Chief of the Department of Education, Architect of building on site of which ceremonies were held, Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Representative of National Commission, Representative of Board of Lady Managers, and chairman of each of the committees of the company, re-entered the carriages and were driven to the Coliseum, where public ceremonies were held.

When the distinguished party reached Seventeenth and Pine streets, on its return, it was joined by the First Regiment. Coliseum was reached shortly after 2 o'clock. The exercises at the Coliseum were of a more formal character. After an invocation, pronounced by Archbishop John J. Kain, President Francis made a brief introductory address, and presented Congressman James A. Tawney, Chairman of the Exposition Committee of the House of Representatives, Congressional Representative from Minnesota, as the speaker of the day.

Seated on the stage were many prominent visitors. The Directors were grouped near the speaker's stand, and seats of honor were provided for Governors, members of National and State Commissions, and other prominent guests, Governor A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, with his staff, was present, as were Governor J. R. Van Sant, of Minnesota; Governor Savage, of Nebraska; Governor Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa; Governor Toole, of Montana; the members of the National Commission, the Illinois Commission, the Nebraska Commission, and the Iowa Commission.

Congressman Tawney's address was replete with statistics, showing what the States made from the Purchase had yielded to the United States. He spoke 45 minutes, closing with a peroration that brought cheers from the large audience.

The exercises concluded at 4:45 o'clock, with a prayer by Rev. S. J. Nicolls.

The celebration was made the occasion of first displaying the official colors of the World's Fair—red, white, blue and yellow; the official badges were as follows:

The President of the Company—A white rosette, with red, blue and yellow streamers.

Members of the Committee on Ceremonies and the Grand Marshal—Yellow rosette, with white, red and blue streamers.

Vice-President, Corporation Officers, Executive Committee, National Commission and Board of Women Managers—Red rosette, with white, blue and yellow streamers.

Directors of Executive Department and Their Staff—Blue rosettes, with white, red and yellow streamers.

Directors of the Exposition Company—Oxidized bar pin, with the word "Director" in the center, with red, white, blue and yellow streamers appended.

Invited Guests—Bronze bar pin, with the word "Guest" in the center, with red, white, blue and yellow streamers appended.

The celebration in honor of ground breaking concluded with a banquet in the evening to the distinguished guests of the Exposition Company, at the Southern Hotel. Among the speakers were: Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota; Governor Davis, of Arkansas; Governor Savage, of Nebraska, and Governor Dockery, of Missouri.

Governor Savage delivered a very telling address, in response to the

toast: "Expositions and the Purchase." President Francis spoke upon the Exposition in its general phases, and Governor Dockery spoke in his usual effective manner upon "Missouri and the World's Fair."

Other distinguished speakers were President Harlow N. Higginbotham, of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago; Col. John Oglesby, Private Secretary to Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois; National World's Fair Commissioner John Allen, of Mississippi; G. W. Wattles, President of the Omaha Exposition, and a member of the Nebraska World's Fair Commission; Gen. Eli Torrance, of Minnesota, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Congressman J. E. Eddy, of Minnesota, and D. G. Wooten, of Texas, each of whom pledged the co-operation of their respective States in the matter of assisting the World's Fair in the halls of Congress, looking to still further Federal aid.

A fine musical program was rendered by Prof. Guido Vogel's orchestra, the special feature being the "International Medley"—by Director Vogel—dedicated to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.—introducing the world's national airs.

Altogether, despite the inclement weather, the celebration of the initial official construction work of the World's Fair was happily performed, and in a manner prophetic of the achievements so soon to be accomplished.

ACTUAL WORK BEGUN.

The actual work of constructing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition began Tuesday morning, January 12, 1902.

The weather had moderated sufficiently to permit out-of-door work, and on the day named the Rich Construction Co. placed men and teams at work with plows and scrapers, excavating a ditch more than a mile long, diagonally across the plateau portion of the site, from near the northwest corner, to convey the waters of the River des Peres.

The natural course of this river through the park was very crooked, causing it to occupy, unnecessarily, much valuable ground, and causing it to overflow from heavy rains and cover many acres of the site.

The ditch was dug as nearly straight as the necessary avoidance of proposed sites of large exposition buildings would permit. It was made an average of thirteen feet deep and 48 feet wide, and the bottom covered with planks. Studding, covered with boards, was set up the entire length, making three separate passage ways, each sixteen feet wide, and the whole overlaid with joists and covered with three-inch plank.

The river, thus diverted, its former channel was filled with the earth removed by the graders from other portions of the park and above the crooked, former course of this erratic river, now stand some of the largest buildings of the Exposition.

THE FAIR POSTPONED.

During the summer and autumn of 1901 it was frequently asserted by St. Louisans and others interested that it would be impossible to complete so stupendous an undertaking, all the buildings and other construction, in time for the opening on the day set—May 1, 1903—and on Friday, January 17, this assertion was augmented by a Washington dispatch, stating that President D. R. Francis and Director Adolphus Busch had conceded that the Fair had best be postponed until 1904, on account of the Japanese fair, 1903, and in the interest of more elaborate foreign exhibits.

This dispatch caused no little flurry in World's Fair circles in St. Louis, and Treasurer William H. Thompson at once announced that he was in a movement for a World's Fair in 1903, but not "in it" if it was to be post-

poned a year. Director Corwin H. Spencer, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, and others voiced similar sentiments, and at a meeting of the Executive Board the matter was fully discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The public press has agitated the question of postponement of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition;

"RESOLVED, That under the act of Congress and under every plan of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, the Exposition will open and close in the year 1903."

President Francis, on the same day, in response to a telegram, denied the statement attributed to him, asserting that he had been asked by a press representative if a better Fair could not be held in 1904 than in 1903, and he had replied:

"Yes; and we could hold a still better one in 2003. St. Louis will be ready in 1903, and if any postponement is taken, it will be because the general government requests it, as a means of securing a better foreign exhibit."

This quieted the postponement question for a time, but early in March it was again broached by prominent members of Congress, who said that intimation for a postponement must come from St. Louis; they seemed to fear that to hold the Fair in 1904 (Presidential election year) might interfere with the Exposition's success, but the civic pride of St. Louisans prevented their taking the initiative.

Finally, in a Washington dispatch of Thursday, May 1, it was announced that Chairman Tamm, of the House Committee on Expositions, had prepared two amendments to the sundry civil bill, one providing for the coinage of 250,000 World's Fair souvenir gold dollars, and the other providing for the postponement of the World's Fair until May 1, 1904. The dispatch also stated that these amendments had been placed in the hands of Senator Cockrell, to be offered in the Senate by himself or Senator Allison as soon as the Louisiana Exposition Co. should express a desire for postponement.

It was a blow at the civic pride of St. Louisans, who preferred to stand by the graceful admission that "a better Fair could be held in 1904 than in 1903," and let the request for postponement come from the government, but finally, on Thursday evening, May 8, President Francis sent a telegram to Senator Carter, President of the National Commission, frankly stating that while the Exposition Co. could have fulfilled its promise to be ready in 1903, in view of the need of more time by the National Commission, and by foreign nations, it would undoubtedly be better to postpone the opening to 1904, and that legislation so fixing the date "will be acceptable to St. Louis." The telegram was signed by 51 directors.

The sundry civil bill, including among its appropriations \$1,048,000 for government exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and including the amendments authorizing the coinage of 250,000 souvenir gold dollars and the postponement of the World's Fair to 1904, was finally passed through both houses of congress, and on Monday, June 30, it was officially signed by President Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROCLAMATION.

On July 1, 1902, President Roosevelt issued the following proclamation, announcing the postponement:

PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The President, on August 20, 1801, issued his proclamation stating that he had been advised by the Louisiana Purchase Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section nine of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1801, entitled 'An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana Territory by the United States, by holding an international exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the

state of Missouri,' that provision had been made for grounds and buildings for the uses specified in the said mentioned Act of Congress;

"WHEREAS, It has been declared and proclaimed by the President in his aforesaid proclamation that such international exhibition would be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, 1903, and be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter;

"WHEREAS, Section eight of the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1902, entitled 'An Act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' fixes a subsequent day for the holding of the said international exhibition, and specifically states that said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in said city of St. Louis, not later than the thirtieth day of April, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, and thereafter said Exposition shall be opened to visitors at such time as may be designated by said company, subject to the approval of said Commission, not later than the first day of May, 1904, and shall be closed at such time as the National Commission may determine, subject to the approval of the Company, but not later than the first day of December thereafter;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the aforesaid provision of law, to the end that it may definitely and formally be known that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, not later than May 1, 1904, and will be closed not later than December 1 of that year.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Seal.]

"Done at the city of Washington, the first day of July, 1902, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"[Signed]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President.

"DAVID J. HILL,

"Acting Secretary of State."

THE FIRST BUILDING CONTRACT.

On Tuesday, January 21, 1902, Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor announced that he was ready to receive bids on a contract to construct the Varied Industries building, the first of the great main exhibit group. The plans for this building were prepared by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, Mo. Its dimensions were 525 by 1,200 feet, and covered ten and one-half acres. It was estimated to cost \$750,000.

Bids were opened on Monday, February 3, and the contract awarded to the Rountree Construction Co. The bid was \$620,000, the lowest of nine bids, the highest being an even million dollars. The terms of the contract required a bond of one-third the contract price, and called for the building to be completed by October 1, 1902.

The successful bidder was a well-known firm, employer of Union Labor, and union building trades men of St. Louis were well pleased to know that the construction work of the Fair was starting out under auspices so favorable to their cause.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES THREATEN TROUBLE.

Early in the summer of 1901 certain officers of the cigarmakers' union prepared a series of resolutions and secured their adoption by the Central

Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, calling for the appointment of a committee of three by various bodies of Organized Labor, the same to meet and adopt measures to be proposed to the World's Fair Board of Directors, requiring a stipulation to be placed in all contracts, demanding that all labor performed upon or in the World's Fair, both during the construction and exhibition periods, and all goods offered for sale during the latter period inside the gates, should be "exclusively union"—excepting the natural importations by foreign exhibitors.

The Building Trades Council, at the time, refused to endorse the plan, on the ground that since the city of St. Louis and the United States government were partners in this great enterprise, such a stipulation inserted in the contracts, denying the right of non-union men—citizens—to seek and obtain employment, would furnish cause for any citizen of the United States to ask the courts to enjoin the Exposition Co., thus causing unnecessary delay and a destruction of harmony between the Exposition Co. and Organized Labor.

The miscellaneous trades were advised to exert their influence, by competent committees, with the Concessions Committee, and thus seek to secure the same liberal treatment as was expected by the building trades through the Grounds and Buildings Committee.

The leaders in the movement, however, were not suited with this advice, and after much running about they secured a meeting, by a committee of three, with a member of the Board of Directors, who had been delegated to confer upon matters of that nature.

After making their demands known, the committee, consisting of C. P. Connolley, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council; William Brandt, business agent of the Cigarmakers' Union, and Levi Kness, representing the Metal Trades Council, were informed that while the Board expected to be fair with Union Labor, it could not stipulate, for the reasons above stated, that its contractors and concessionaires must employ union men exclusively nor sell union-made goods exclusively.

The committee of three reported back to the main committee, comprising committees representing the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Metal Trades Council, the Brewery Workers' Executive Board, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers' Executive Boards, and a set of condemnatory resolutions was introduced before the Central Trades and Labor Union at its meeting of January 5, 1902, and adopted, declaring a "boycott" on the World's Fair.

The burden of the plaint was to the effect that a majority of the World's Fair printing was being done by non-union labor. The committee had accepted this statement as a fact, without investigation, upon the bare assertion of C. P. Connolley.

The Labor Compendium, later, investigated the books of the Exposition Co. and found that 99 4-5 per cent of the World's Fair printing contracts had been given to St. Louis concerns employing exclusively Union Labor, and published the results of its investigations in the issue of January 19, 1902, and again on February 2. It also found that only one contract had been given to a non-union concern in St. Louis, and that was for a small order of eight-page pamphlets, containing the Act of Congress providing for the World's Fair, printed in Spanish and Portuguese, and that no union house in the city was equipped with the necessary type required to do the work. It found, further, that St. Louis union printing houses had been awarded the contracts for ALL of the World's Fair printing, with the exception noted and two others, one of the three exceptions being a small order given to the government printing office, Washington, D. C., reproducing a public document, and the other, an order for an eight-page pamphlet containing President McKinley's World's Fair message, printed in nine foreign languages, six thousand in each language, given to a Philadelphia firm. No St. Louis firm was able to do the work, hence it was necessarily sent out of the city.

The above facts were clearly stated in The Labor Compendium on the dates above noted, and were never denied by anyone.

[It should be said, in behalf of delegates representing the several printing trades, that they opposed the assertion relative to a majority of the World's Fair printing having been done by non-union labor, and through their efforts, and the persistent expose of facts by The Labor Compendium, the Central Trades and Labor Union was finally forced, several weeks later, to change the wording of the resolution, which was done, changing the statement to a declaration that "SOME" of the World's Fair printing had been done by non-union labor.]



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

Dimensions, 525 by 1,200 feet; area covered, 14 acres; cost, \$604,000.

THE "BOYCOTT" DENOUNCED.

Such unfairness and unwonted action as the adoption of the above-described resolutions, and the declaration of a "boycott" on the World's Fair, could not fail to call forth hearty condemnation by honest and intelligent building trades men, and the National Building Trades Council of America, in session at Worcester, Mass., on receipt of a copy of the World's Fair "boycott" resolutions, adopted the following counter resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Union of the city of St. Louis has declared a 'boycott' against the World's Fair, which, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, is to be held in St. Louis in 1903; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, By the National Building Trades Council, in convention assembled, that we see no just cause why this 'boycott' should be declared, and as up to the present time union labor has been recognized in the work now in progress, and believing that we can work in harmony with the Directors of the said World's Fair, and wishing it to be the greatest success of any similar affair ever inaugurated, we condemn any such 'boycott,' and will not indorse the same as long as the present cordial relations exist between Union Labor and the World's Fair officials."

An editorial in *The Labor Compendium* of January 19, interesting in this connection, read as follows:

"Union building tradesmen of St. Louis waive one point contended for by the resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee convention—'the exclusive employment of Union Labor'—for it is conceded that since the city of St. Louis, and the United States government, are partners in the enterprise, any citizen of the United States could bring mandamus proceedings—if denied equal opportunity with others in bidding on labor or material contracts—that would greatly delay operations and prejudice the success of the Exposition. Union building tradesmen ask for and expect fair treatment—union wage and hours."

Little more was ever heard of the so-called "boycott." A few ambitious fellows, thinking to exploit their own importance (?) in the labor world, for a few weeks sought to stir up animosity in the ranks of Union Labor, declaring that the Building Trades Council was "scabbing" on the Central Trades and Labor Union, and even boasted that they would cause labor representatives in European law-making bodies to prevent the passage of bills appropriating money for national exhibits at the World's Fair; but nothing came of their senseless boasts, and within a few weeks all thought of the matter had disappeared as completely as a passing April storm.

During the time the matter was under discussion *The Labor Compendium*, by promptly giving the facts to the world, was a strong factor in preventing a false impression being created abroad. Its exchanges, many of them, copied from its columns, and thus the vicious attempt to place the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. in a false light before Organized Labor of the entire world failed utterly.

THE FIRST EMBLEM.

Early in the year 1902 the Executive Committee established an official lapel emblem, which was first seen in public, and outside of St. Louis, on Wednesday evening, February 5, when it was worn by President Francis at a banquet of the Missouri Society, at the Woldorf-Astoria, New York. It is thus described:

"The colors—red, blue, yellow and white—are the World's Fair colors. The golden Fleur-de-lis on the white background of the round button is the insignia of Saint Louis (Louis IV), the patron saint of the World's Fair City. Recent researches by the Artists' Guild, of St. Louis, have settled the fact that the Fleur-de-lis was used on the milk-white shield of the French Monarch after whom the World's Fair City was named. The red, white, blue and yellow combination is indicative of the national colors of the three nations concerned in the settlements and transfer of the Louisiana Purchase territory. Three nations—the United States, France and Spain—are thus symbolized in the emblem of the Exposition, which will commemorate the acquisition of the territory by Thomas Jefferson of Napoleon."

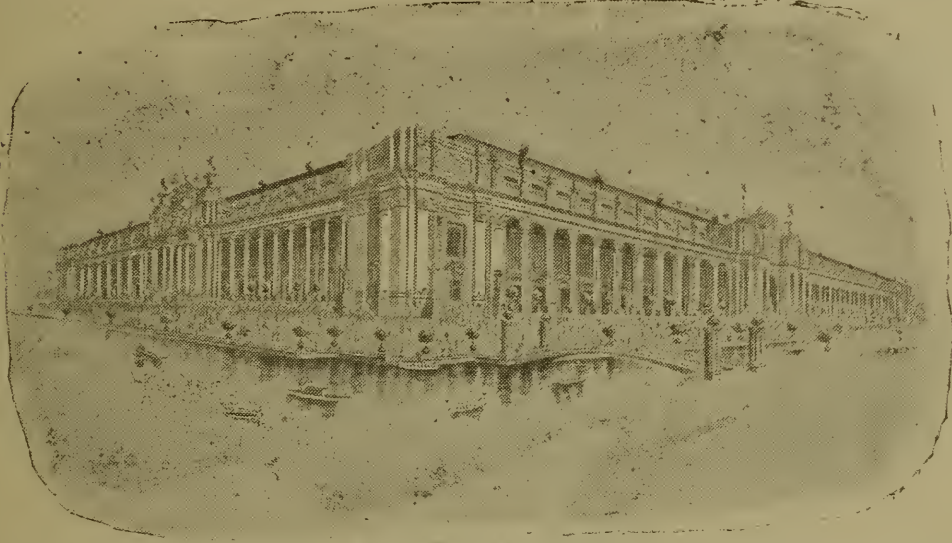
TO PROVIDE FOR SHADE TREES.

A unique contract, awarded by the Board of Directors on Tuesday, February 11, to the Detroit Shade Tree Co., provided for the removal of 700 trees, from divers places on the Exposition site, and their replanting at desired places along the Exposition avenues.

The work progressed with less speed than was anticipated, and as warm weather approached it was feared that a majority of the trees, many of them more than twelve inches in diameter, would be destroyed; but a cold spell came on at a critical period, delaying the growth of the buds until the work was completed, and when, late in the summer, an examination was made, it was found that not one of the transplanted trees had failed to

adapt itself to its new surroundings, and that all had taken root and were growing nicely.

The work of tree planting was again taken up on Monday, December 1, 1902, thirty-seven white maples being planted in the main Transverse avenue between the Machinery and Transportation buildings. Vacant places, where



EDUCATION BUILDING

Of keystone shape, with north front of 600 feet, south front of 450 feet, and 525 feet on each of its two sides; area, about 7 acres; is surrounded by lagoons, is reached by bridges, and cost \$319,399,



PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Shape and dimensions the same as the Education Building; cost, \$399,940.

the planting of the previous spring was interfered with by the winding Des Peres river, previous to the channel being filled, were also supplied with trees ranging from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter, thirty-three trees being required for this secondary planting.

FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.

The first annual election of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. was held at the Odd Fellows' building, Ninth and Olive streets, March 4, 1902.

By the provisions of the special act of the Missouri legislature, passed on account of the World's Fair, the terms of office of one third of the members of the Board, class 1, expired with the end of the fiscal year, March 12. The election was held in compliance with the law to choose their successors.

During the year three members of class 1 had been removed by death. They were: Peter A. O'Neil, Judge George A. Madill and George A. Baker. The remaining members were all nominated for re-election, and George L. Tansey, George D. Markham and F. E. Marshall were nominated to fill the vacancies caused by the death of the three above named.

Two weeks prior to the election, on Wednesday night, February 19, Delegate P. Coughlan, of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 1, introduced a resolution in the Building Trades Council, endorsing the labor representative on the Board, H. W. Steinbiss, for re-election, and when the election day came some of the unions and union men holding stock took advantage of a provision of Missouri law, permitting the "cumulative" system of voting in corporate elections, and cast their entire thirty-one votes for each share, of their stock for the Union Labor candidate, with the result that when the vote was counted it was found that the latter had received a total of 149,455 votes, while the votes for the remaining thirty candidates ranged from 145,325 to 145,425, an average of about 145,400. The Union Labor candidate, therefore, ran 4,000 votes ahead of the ticket, an honor which, especially in view of the fact that he had been out of the city since the first of the year, he highly appreciated.

Early in 1903, Mayor Rolla Wells and H. I. Miller were appointed by the board to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of M. E. Ingalls and J. J. Turner, respectively.

THE CITY BOND ISSUE.

A bill passed by the St. Louis Municipal Assembly, in the spring of 1901, providing for the issuance of \$5,000,000 city bonds, to be sold and the money to be devoted to World's Fair purposes, was found, later, to be defective, and another bill, properly drawn, was introduced in the City Council and passed on March 14. It provided for an issue of 5,000 bonds, in denominations of \$1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1902, and to mature in twenty years. The bill was passed by the House of Delegates on Tuesday, April 1, by a vote of 25 yeas, three of the aldermen being absent.

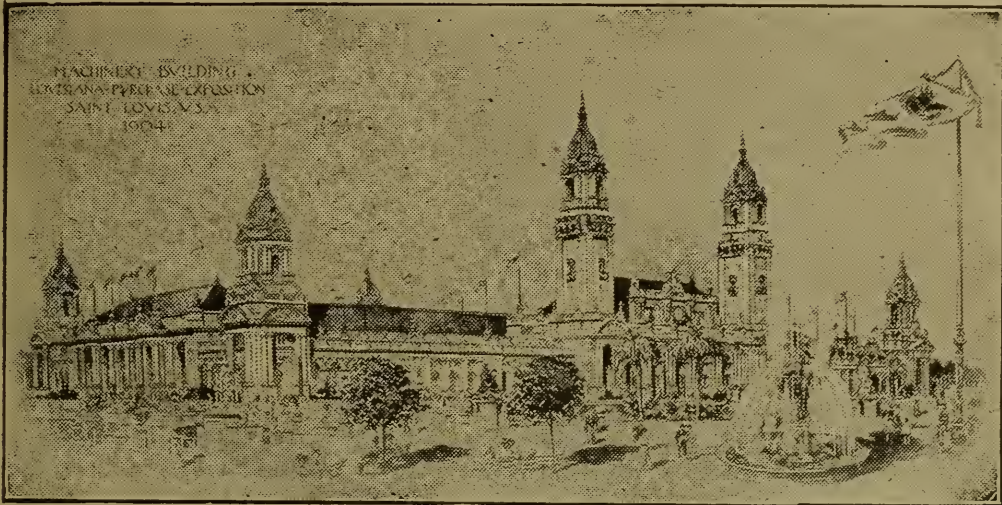
The bonds were sold at par, plus \$50, to St. Louis and New York brokers, 3,800 of them being delivered in New York on June 23, the remaining 1,200 of them being disposed of in St. Louis.

To avoid the heavy express charges for shipping money, City Comptroller G. Y. Player went to New York and affixed his signature there. Mayor Wells, who was in the East on business, also affixed his signature to the 3,800 bonds after they reached New York.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OPENED.

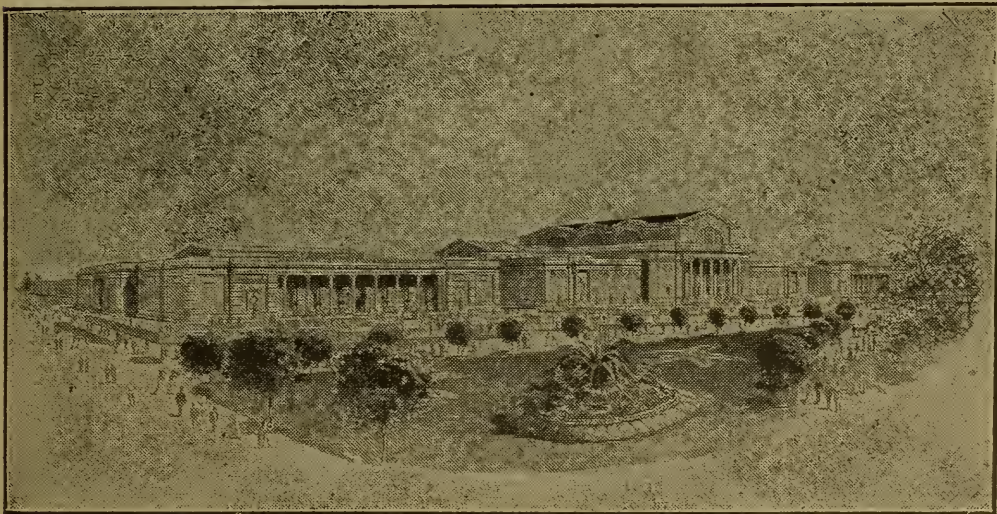
From the opening of business of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., after its incorporation papers were filed, its headquarters were on the sixth floor of the Laclede building, southwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets. As the business increased the quarters became more and more crowded, and on May 3, 1902, the offices were removed to the fine, new building of the Washington University, west of Forest Park, which had been leased for use of the Fair, to be known as the Administration building. Here, in the main building, overlooking a large portion of the World's Fair grounds, the various

departments were established in commodious suites of rooms, and a large room was fitted with chairs and tables especially for the use of the reporters of the local papers.



PALACE OF MACHINERY.

Dimensions, 525 by 1,000 feet: cost, \$496,957. It will contain the great electric power plant developing 11,000 horse power, and transforming nearly as much more received from a power plant in the city. A great switchboard on its eastern wall will control all the power used for lighting the Exposition, pumping and driving machine exhibits.



PALACE OF ARTS.

The building comprises three great pavilions, with north frontage of 823 feet. The central part, 166 by 348 feet, is a fire proof structure, to remain after the World's Fair as a permanent museum. The other pavilions are each 200 by 422 feet, with many galleries. The three pavilions enclose a beautiful ornamented court, 262 by 530 feet. The site is a wooded plateau, 60 feet above the level of the main group of exhibit buildings. The total cost exceeds \$1,000,000.

Arrangements were also made for street-railway accommodations and a postal department was established in the Administration building, with carriers, insuring the delivery of mail to World's Fair headquarters as promptly as to any part of the city.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

Notwithstanding the provision inserted in the constitution of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., requiring the Exposition to be closed on Sundays, in accordance with the Act of Congress, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw expressed a desire for a valid contract guaranteeing Sunday closing before signing vouchers for the payment of any part of the fund appropriated by Congress in behalf of the Fair.

President Francis, in the early part of June, 1902, in the absence from the city of many of the directors, sent a contract signed by himself, on instruction of the executive board. This, however, was not acceptable to Secretary Shaw, who had asked that the contracts be signed by all of the directors. He finally receded from this demand to the extent of offering to accept a Sunday-closing contract signed by a majority of the directors, and in the second week of July, the contract, bearing the signatures of those directors who were in the city—a majority of the board—was forwarded to Washington. The contract, stripped of its preliminary clauses, read as follows:

"NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the payment and disbursement, in the manner provided by said act" (of Congress) "of said five millions of dollars appropriated as aforesaid in aid of said Exposition, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by said Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and the directors of the said company, that the gates of the said Exposition grounds shall be closed to visitors on Sundays during the whole time and duration of said Fair or Exposition.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The said directors have subscribed their names hereto the day and year first above written."

THE FIRST BIRTH.

The first baby born on the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence O'Leary, the father being an employe of the Southern Paving and Construction Co., operating a grading machine. The baby, christened Louisiana O'Leary, in honor of the Exposition, was born on August 19, 1902. The christening was celebrated with due ceremony on September 6, on the grounds in front of the Administration building, by Rev. E. A. Casey, of St. James Parish, assisted by Rev. J. S. Long and Rev. C. F. O'Leary, in the presence of a large assemblage, principally of women and children.

ALLOTMENT CEREMONIES.

The week of September 30 and October 1 and 2, 1902, was celebrated as Allotment Week. An elaborate program was arranged, and on the days named, in the presence of the members of the National Commission, of the Board of Lady Managers, of the State Commissioners and other invited guests, the sites were allotted to the various state and territorial buildings.

The sites were marked by white silk banners, prepared especially for the occasion, one for each state and territorial possession of the government. A band of musicians stationed at a central location on the track set apart for state sites rendered appropriate music as the party moved from site to site.

The visitors were entertained, during the three days' ceremonies, by receptions, dinners, theater parties, etc.

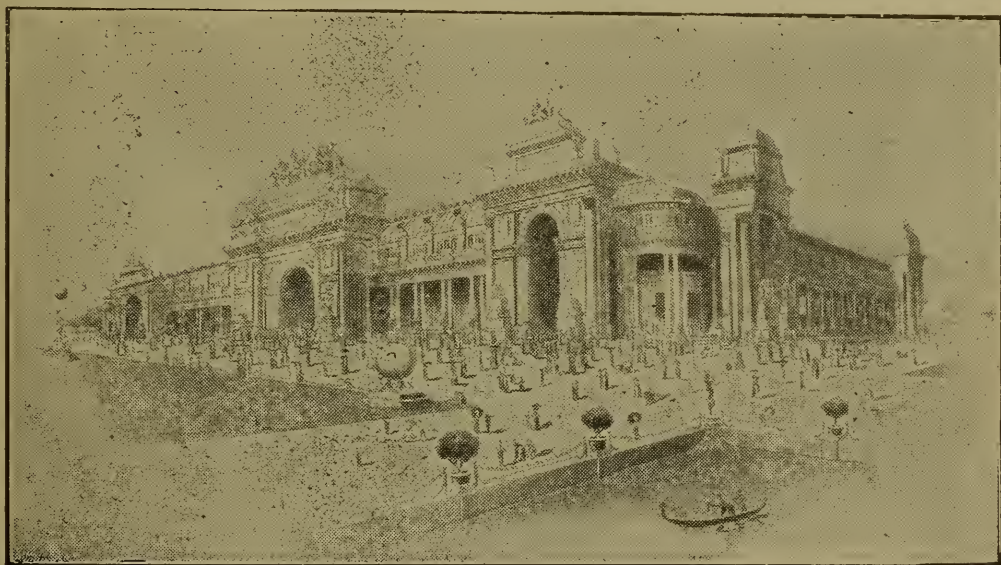
THE FIRST CERTIFICATES.

The first certificates of stock were issued to shareholders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. on September 30, 1902, and on that day and the four days following 857 certificates were issued, that many subscribers having paid up in full, although only three assessments, amounting to 50 per cent of the whole, had been called.

Of the 857 certificates issued on the above dates, 212 were in series A, for one share; 140 in series B, for two shares; 132 in series C, for five shares; 165 in series D, for ten shares, and 208 in series E, for more than ten shares.

The certificates were a fine sample of the engravers' art, printed on the finest paper from copper plate. The design was the result of a collaboration on the part of the Exposition designers and the artists of a local engraving house.

The design showed the focal point of the Exposition, the cascades, the terrace, gardens and the terrace of states, and was considered an excellent fac-simile of the great picture of the Exposition.



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Dimensions, 525 by 725 feet; cost, \$475,000. In this building will be held the dedication exercises of the World's Fair, April 30, 1903.

THE FIRST DEDICATION.

Saturday, October 25, 1902, marked the occasion of the dedication of the Press Building, the first building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

This building had already done service, as the Louisiana Purchase building, at the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, 1900, and at the Charleston Exposition, 1901. It was so constructed as to permit of its being razed in sections, and was shipped from the Charleston Exposition and reconstructed on the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where it was dedicated to the use of the representatives of the press of the world.

The occasion of its dedication was honored by a company of nearly 100 Chicago newspaper men, as guests of the St. Louis newspaper men, in behalf of the Exposition Company.

By way of a pleasantry, the host arranged a practical joke on the visitors which they did not soon forget. As they left the train, on arrival in St. Louis, they were surrounded by a cordon of police, and, on a warrant read

by President H. B. Hawes, of the St. Louis Police Board, they were arrested and escorted to a long line of patrol wagons, in which they were transported to their hotel. The joke was so well carried out that the mascot of the Chicago company, "Jim" Crow, a colored boy, believed it to be real, and supposing he had unwittingly become the companion of crooks, and that his liberty was endangered, he slipped through the crowd and escaped, keeping from sight until just as the train started for the return trip to Chicago.

The party was served with breakfast at the Southern Hotel, after which trolley cars conveyed them to the Administration Building of the World's Fair. Here, in due time, luncheon was served, after which a procession was formed, headed by World's Fair directors and chiefs of departments, followed by the press representatives from Chicago and St. Louis and the World's Fair working force. The line of march led across the site to the eastern limits, where stood the press building, and where fitting dedication ceremonies were observed.

At 6:30 o'clock a dinner was given by the press of St. Louis and the Exposition Company, in honor of the Chicago Press Club, at the Mercantile Club.

The opening address, "The Freedom of the City," in response to a call by Toastmaster Walter B. Stevens, was spoken by Mayor Rolla Wells; response was delivered in behalf of the Press Club by Homer J. Carr, president.

Suitable toasts were also spoken by Joseph Medill McCormic, John Ritchie, Ferdinand Peck, Ernest McGaffey, John J. Finn, Richard Henry Little and Henry Barrett Chamberlain, of Chicago; Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, Ia., and Joseph A. Graham, Charles Claflin Allen, George S. Jones, Nathan Frank, Fred. W. Lehmann, Robert E. Lee and David R. Francis, of St. Louis.

THE COMPETITIVE DESIGN.

On November 17, 1902, a jury of award met at 424 West Fifty-third street, New York, to consider the merits of a large number of competitive designs for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition emblem, a prize of \$2,000 having been offered by the Exposition Company to the victor.

The jury consisted of two painters, two sculptors, two architects and one historian, all of world prominence in their respective roles. The competition was proposed by Prof. Halsey C. Ives, of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and had been in progress for six months. The competitors embraced many noted artists and sculptors from all parts of the civilized world.

The designs numbered 224. Every New England state except Vermont and New Hampshire were represented, every state in the Mississippi valley and a large number of southern and western states. No designs were sent from Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma nor Indian Territory. St. Louis furnished 64 designs, New York 22 and Paris, France, 12.

Among the designs favorably considered, although no award was made, was that of Charles Holloway, of Clinton, Ia.

Mr. Holloway's design is thus described:

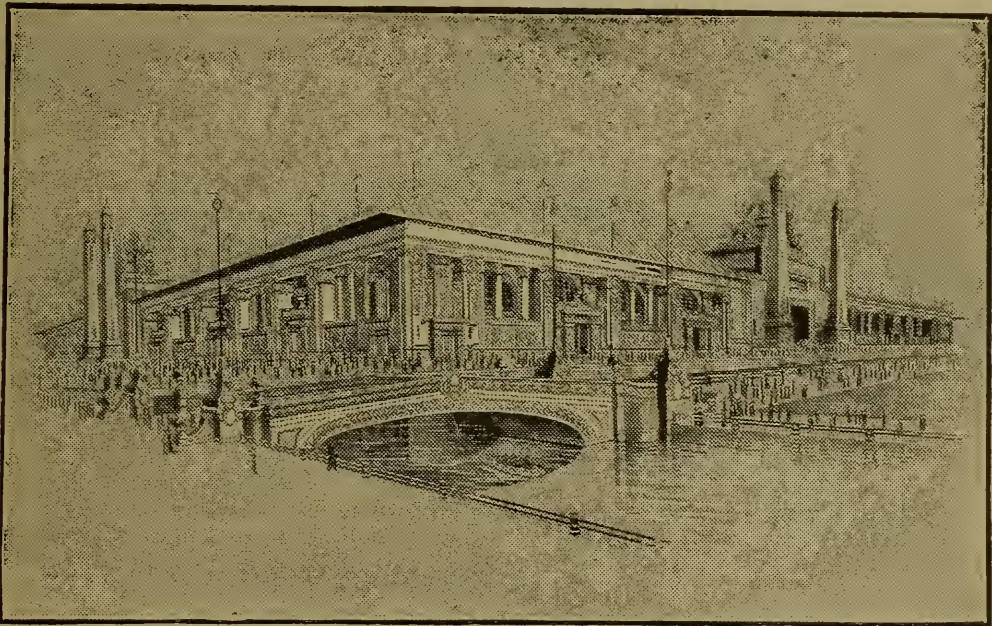
"It contains five figures. In the central foreground appears a woman, personifying the territory of Louisiana. At her side stands Columbia, placing around her the American flag. The garments of France have fallen from her and lie at her feet. The colors of the French flag and the fleur-de-lis are plainly discernable in the cast-offs.

"In the background is a boat containing two figures—Progress and Rectitude. In front of Columbia and beside Louisiana sits a female figure, representing France, holding in her lap the treaty of the Louisiana territory. Draped over her arm is the tri-color of France. She holds in one hand the

sword of Municipality. The border shows four large figures, typifying Agriculture, Commerce, Art and Science. Above these figures are Genius and Progress, crowning Art and Science with a laurel wreath. In the lower corners are two shields, with the colors of France, bordered with the colors of France and the United States."

The design was intended as a poster, but was suitable to be used either on a medal or plaque. The jury of award pronounced the color scheme very fine, being soft and harmonious, four colors being employed in the conception—red, white, blue and yellow—representing the United States, France and Spain. It was not decided whether or not to use the design in a modified form for medals of award. Of the designer, the local press said:

"Mr. Holloway has executed numerous designs of the highest character, some of which occupy places in prominent buildings, among them the design in the archway of the Auditorium, of Chicago, 'The Utterance of Life is a Song,' also the design in the Auditorium foyer.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

Dimensions, 525 by 750 feet; area, 9 acres; cost, \$502,000.

"He considers his best mural paintings to be the four in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) court house. The subjects are 'War,' 'Law and Order,' 'Despotism and Anarchy' and 'Peace and Joy.' He was the winner of the prize offered by the Chicago Inter-Ocean for a figure typical of Chicago. In that contest Mr. Holloway's design was a woman, across whose breast appeared the words 'I Will.'"

OTHER CONTRACTS AWARDED.

On Wednesday, February 19, the second building contract was awarded to Dunnivant & Estel, of Omaha, to construct the Education Building, 525 by 600 feet in dimensions. There were fifteen bids, the highest being \$456,000, and the lowest, by Dunnivant & Estel, \$379,399. The terms of the contract required the completion of the building by October 15, 1902.

About the last of February a contract was awarded to the Westinghouse

Co., to construct a mammoth electric power plant, to have a generating capacity of 7,500 kilowatts.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 600 feet; contract awarded, March 8, to William Goldie, Sons & Co., for \$399,940, the lowest bid. The architect's estimate was \$400,000. There were eleven bids, the highest being \$569,743.

MACHINERY BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 1,000 feet, awarded, April 8, to Smith & Eastman, for \$496,957, the lowest bid, building to be completed December 1, 1902; the architect's estimate of cost was \$600,000. There were twelve bids, the highest being \$651,890.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.—(in three parts, the central building being a permanent stone structure).—Outside dimensions, 450 by 836 feet, awarded, July 1, to the Goldie Construction Co. for \$915,127.50. There were ten bids, the highest being \$1,570,400 and the lowest \$1,038,740. As the latter was above the appropriation and estimate of \$1,000,000 the plans and specifications were changed to allow of the lowest bid being scaled down to \$915,127.50.

LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 750 feet; contract awarded August 4 to the Conrad Kellerman Construction Co. for \$475,000. Bids were first opened on June 8, disclosing nine bidders, the lowest being \$665,111 and the highest \$899,195. The lowest bid was above the estimate and allowance and all bids were rejected and new bids called for. These were opened on August 2, when the lowest bid, \$517,400, was still above the estimate. The plans and specifications were then changed to permit of a reduction in the lowest bid to \$475,000, as stated. The contract required the completion of the building by April 1, 1903. It was purposed to be used at the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30, 1903, and for subsequent great conventions held on the Fair site previous to the opening, May 1, 1904.

MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 750, feet; contract awarded, October 5, to Hill & O'Meara, for \$498,000. Bids were first opened on September 16. Of eight bids, the lowest, by Hill & O'Meara, was \$533,665, and the highest, \$643,627. The lowest bid was above the estimate and appropriation and changes were made in the plans and specifications permitting a reduction in the bid to the figure named above.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 1,200 feet; contract awarded, October 11, to John J. Dunnivant & Co. for \$719,399, the lowest of nine bidders, of which the highest was \$893,000. The contract called for completion on July 1, 1903.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Contract for steel work awarded at Washington, D. C., October 25, to the Pennsylvania Construction Co., of Beaver Falls, Pa., for \$102,570. The contract for construction was awarded, November 14, 1902, at Washington, D. C., to W. O. & T. C. Burton, of St. Louis, for \$268,980.

THE CASCADES.—The contract for constructing the cascades, basins, gardens and waterways was awarded, October 20, 1902, to the Herman Construction Co., for \$103,437.45. Of a total of five bids, the highest was \$181,065.14.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.—Dimensions, 525 by 1,300 feet; contract awarded December 17, 1902, to Henry Schlueter for \$692,000.

Bids were first opened on December 4, but as all were unsatisfactory, new advertisements were ordered, calling for bids after slight changes had been made in the plans and specifications. The highest bid at the first opening was \$883,240, and the lowest, \$774,428.

RESTAURANT PAVILION (crowning east and west spurs of Art Hill).—Contract awarded December 20, 1902, to the Goldie Construction Co., for \$109,740. Of four bids, the highest was \$146,900.

COLONNADE (semi-circular—crowning Art Hill, framing fourteen sculptures, each symbolical of a state or territory in the Louisiana Purchase).—Contract awarded December 20 to the Goldie Construction Co. for \$59,740. Of four bids, the highest was \$96,900.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The Rountree Constrecution Co. began laying the foundation for the Varied Industries building on Tuesday, April 1, 1902.

The first piece of staff of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was hoisted to place, in the Varied Industries building, 65 feet above the ground, on Wednesday, June 1. It consisted of five large pieces, weighing more than 1,000 pounds. The pieces comprised two large brackets, each ten feet long, and a festoon of fruit and flowers, more than eight feet long. The first nail, driven to fasten the first staff in position, was driven by Charles Hory, foreman for Alexander & White, contractors of the staff work on this building from the original contractors, Rountree Construction Co.

On Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28, a heavy rain swept over Forest Park, followed by a high wind Saturday night. The effect of the rain, weakening the foundation of the Varied Industries building, left its partly erected walls a prey to the wind, and a portion of the north wall, 200 feet in length, fell, causing a loss of \$1,500 and a delay of two weeks in the construction work. This wind also razed a small portion of the northeast wall of the Textile building, entailing a damage of \$100.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

One of a group of permanent buildings constituting the Washington University, leased for department headquarters during the World's Fair; cost, \$250,000.

The first roof trusses of the World's Fair were raised Tuesday, June 29, by the Rountree Construction Co. The trusses raised to place on that day formed the foundation for the roof over the two pavilions on the corners of the eastern facade of the Varied Industries building.

On July 19 the first great truss of the Varied Industries building was swung to place at the top of its supporting posts. It had a span of 60 feet and rested on posts 57 feet high and five feet through at the base. The truss weighed five tons, and the posts four tons each.

On Tuesday morning, August 5, a high wind razed a large portion of the Varied Industries building, including the twin towers, 185 and 200 feet high, respectively. The damage was estimated at \$15,000.

The first piling for the foundations of the Mines and Metallurgy building were driven on Monday, October 20.

The first glazing on the great exposition Buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was done on Monday, December 15, on a thirty-foot window of the Education building, by the Hadley-Dean Glass Co., of St. Louis, subcontractor for the W. P. Nelson Co., of Chicago, who had the painting and glazing contracted from John J. Dunnavent & Co., the general contractor.

The first uprights of the Mines and Metallurgy building were erected

Tuesday, December 16—the timbers for one of the great piers, 10 by 10 feet—forming a colonade on the two sides of the building.

At this writing, December 22, 1902, the work of building construction is pushing forward in the most satisfactory manner.

A delay of a few weeks was caused on the Fine Arts building, the result of a disagreement between the local branch of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, and the sub-contractor for the stone work. The latter desired to have the cutting done at his yards at Bedford, Ind., the St. Louis union demanding that it be done in St. Louis. The Building Trades Council supported the position of the stone cutters, and the result was that on November 17 all work ceased on the building, pending the action of a general convention of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, which opened in Chicago, December 5.

The convention decided against the position of the St. Louis Local, but adopted a rule that after April 1, 1903, the question of shipping cut stone from one city to another should be left to the local of the city to which it is proposed the said stone shall be shipped. The immediate effect of this decision was to promote harmony and the adjustment of the first World's Fair strike, and work was resumed by all trades on Tuesday, December 16.

The prediction that the work of constructing the World's Fair buildings should be performed by union men in rightful possession of the National Building Trades Council working card is being verified, very few differences of any kind having arisen between contractors and the crafts interested; and it is worth while to observe that this condition exists in the face of the total lack of any union labor stipulation in any of the building specifications. It is attributed to the good judgment exercised by the Building Trades Council, which has been generally met by the World's Fair management and the contractors in a spirit of fairness and a disposition to "live and let live."

The first trusses for the Liberal Arts building were hoisted to position on Monday, November 10. They were of 94 feet span, and were raised by two great derricks, each more than 100 feet high.

The first upright of the Manufactures building was placed in position on Tuesday, December 2, by John Dunnivant & Co., contractors of the Textiles building, and the first contractors to commence their second building contract on the World's Fair site.

FIRST COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

The first comprehensive idea of the immensity of the World's Fair appeared in an official report of Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, to the Board of Directors of the Exposition, on Wednesday, October 15, 1902.

The vast work that had been accomplished and remained to be done was reviewed in figures that ran into the millions. As an incident of his statement, the Director placed himself on record as pledging that the Exposition would surpass all forerunners.

He said that the total amount of space under cover at the Exposition would be 5,095,201 square feet, or 116 acres, exclusive of all courts and galleries in the various exhibit buildings.

"It may not be amiss," he commented, "to state that \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the construction of eight of the main buildings just enumerated. Now, after these eight have been put under contract, there is a showing of some \$450,000 saved.

"Of the nine buildings forming the main picture of the Fair," continued the director, "there are seven in course of construction, and one, the Manufactures building, has been recently let in contract. This leaves the Transportation building to be let, the drawings of which I hope to have in the hands of the contractors before the first of November.

"The Varied Industries is well advanced, and I am informed by the con-

tractors that they will have the building finished before March 1, 1903. The contractors for the Education building report that they will finish that building January 1. I have a similar report from the contractors for the Electricity building. The contract calls for the completion of the Art building before January, 1904, in ample time to permit the difficult installation of the art treasures.

"The contractors for the Machinery building report that they expect to complete the superstructure of that building and have it inclosed by March, 1903. The Liberal Arts building is assuming shape above ground. The contractors for the Mines and Metallurgy building have closed a number of sub-contracts and have begun active operations. The specifications for the Manufactures building calls for its completion by July 1, 1903. It will be observed that the statements of the contractors are correct so far as my personal inspection goes.

"An inspection of the buildings as they now stand will give some idea of the vast sizes and will also afford an opportunity to realize their grandeur



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Dimensions, 175 by 764 feet, with three Pavilions, each extending back 250 feet; cost, approximately, \$450,000.

and the architectural beauty. The designs for the two restaurant buildings that will be placed on the brow of the hills now flanking the Art building are now finished, as are also the designs for the peristyle or connecting screen between the restaurants and Festival Hall."

The following tabulation of figures was taken from Director Taylor's report:

Total area of site.....	1,180 acres.
Total exhibit space.....	116 acres.
Fire system pipes.....	.35 miles.
Water pipe laid	44,782 feet.
Sanitary sewers laid.....	40,902 feet.
Daily sewer capacity	13,000,000 gals.
Water in lagoons	20,000,000 gals.
Earth moved	1,500,000 cu. yds.
Electrical conduits laid	51,000 feet.
Storm water ways	14,000 feet.

Mecadum roadways built	22,339 feet.
Intramural railway	8½ miles
Construction track built	8½ miles.

LATEST FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Treasurer William H. Thompson's report for December 1 showed a cash balance on hand of \$4,782,909.41. The total receipts to December 1 were \$7,589,214.16 and the total disbursements to December 1, \$2,806,304.75. The November disbursements amounted to \$522,163.74. The total receipts from subscribers to capital stock, to December 6, were \$2,647,291. The receipts from this source during November were \$105,020.23.

FIRST SOUVENIR COINS.

The first consignment of the issue of 250,000 gold dollars, issued as souvenirs of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, arrived at the St. Louis Sub-Treasury Monday morning, December 22, through the United States Express Company.

The consignment consisted of 50,000 coins, half of them bearing the head of Thomas Jefferson and half of them the head of William McKinley. They were received by J. C. Van Blarcom, chairman of Coin Committee, and deposited in the Bank of Commerce for safe keeping.

The small quantity of gold dollars in circulation gave reasonable assurance of the entire issue of 250,000 being sold as souvenirs at \$3 each.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

The permanent committees as at present constituted are as follows:

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—David R. Francis, ex-Officio Chairman; Corwin H. Spencer, Vice-Chairman; Samuel M. Kennard, Charles H. Huttig, Daniel M. Houser, August Gehner, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Pierre Chouteau, Seth W. Cobb, Wm. H. Thompson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—David R. Francis, ex-Officio Chairman; William H. Thompson, Vice-Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, C. G. Warner, John Scullin, Nathan Frank, Murray Carleton, L. D. Dozier, James Campbell, A. L. Shapleigh, Breckenridge Jones.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY—R. H. Stockton, Chairman; D. M. Houser, C. W. Knapp, Nathan Frank, John Schroers, W. B. Stevens, W. C. Steigers.

WAYS AND MEANS—F. J. Wade, Chairman; T. H. McKittrick, Jonathan Rice, R. B. Dula, W. J. Kinsella, D. C. Nugent, Geo. M. Wright, C. F. Weneker.

TRANSPORTATION—Julius S. Walsh, Chairman; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., B. F. Yoakum, S. M. Felton, C. H. Turner, A. A. Allen, George W. Parker.

FINANCE—W. H. Lee, Chairman; Walker Hill, Vice-Chairman; Edwards Whittaker, F. E. Marshall, W. H. Thompson, ex-officio.

GROUND AND BUILDINGS—W. H. Thompson, Chairman; S. M. Kennard, W. F. Nolker, H. W. Steinbiss, W. B. Wells, John A. Holmes.

CONCESSIONS—George L. Edwards, Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, W. B. Wells, J. J. Turner, C. F. Blanke.

INSURANCE—George Cram, Chairman; R. M. Scruggs, A. D. Brown.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—Adolphus Busch, chairman; W. T. Boyle, W. T. Harrstick, John D. Davis, M. E. Ingalls, D. C. Nugent, J. C. Van Blarcom,

SUPPLIES.—Norris B. Gregg, Chairman; James F. Coyle, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Schotten, J. E. Smith, Charles A. Stix, J. W. McDonald, R. M. Scruggs.

SANITATION.—C. P. Walbridge, Chairman; Alexander N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. D. Brown, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, C. F. G. Meyer.

POLICE.—Harrison I. Drummond, Chairman; C. H. Turner, Vice-Chairman; J. J. Wertheimer, W. C. Steigers, J. G. Butler.

CEREMONIES.—C. H. Spencer, Chairman; W. H. Lee, Vice-Chairman; J. G. Butler, J. C. Van Blarcom, L. D. Dozier, C. P. Walbridge, James L. Blair.

LEGISLATION.—Daniel M. Houser, Chairman; W. C. Steigers, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, George W. Parker, F. G. Niedringhaus, James M. Campbell, Seth W. Cobb.

AGRICULTURE.—Paul Brown, Chairman; F. J. Wade, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, Julius S. Walsh, David Ranken, Jr., William J. Lemp, John Scullin.

MINES AND MINING.—W. J. Kinsella, Chairman; John D. Davis, Vice-Chairman; David Ranken, Jr., C. F. G. Meyer, A. H. Frederick.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL EXHIBITS.—C. H. Huttig, Chairman; A. H. Frederick, B. T. Yoakum, J. J. Schotten, J. H. McDonald, Clark H. Sampson.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.—George W. Parker, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; W. H. Woodward, James F. Coyle, George W. Brown, Jonathan Rice, C. F. G. Meyer.

ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—J. E. Smith, Chairman; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Vice-Chairman; Clark H. Sampson, August Gehenner, Charles A. Stix, A. A. Allen, S. M. Dodd.

FINE ARTS.—Isaac W. Morton, Chairman; S. M. Dodd, Vice-Chairman; J. E. Smith, Adolphus Busch, Thomas H. McKittrick, Samuel Spencer.

FISH AND FISHERIES.—Seth W. Cobb, Chairman; A. B. Hart, Vice-Chairman; H. Clay Pierce, J. C. Van Blarcom, George M. Wright, Harrison I. Drummond, C. G. Warner.

ETHNOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.—F. W. Lehmann, Chairman; Goodman King, Vice-Chairman; Walker Hill, Edwards Whittaker, A. A. B. Woerheide, C. F. Blanke.

EDUCATION.—John Schroers, Chairman; R. B. Dula, Vice-Chairman; A. A. B. Woerheide, A. L. Shapleigh, William H. Woodward, George W. Parker, George J. Tansey.

HISTORICAL.—Pierre Chouteau, Chairman; Alexander N. DeMenil, Vice-Chairman; A. B. Hart, William J. Lemp, William H. Woodward, W. T. Haars tick, George T. Cram.

CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENTS.

DIVISION OF EXHIBITS, DIRECTOR, J. V. Skiff. Education.—Howard J. Rogers. Fine Arts.—Halsey C. Ives. Liberal Arts.—John A. Ockerson. Manufacturers.—Milan H. Hulbert. Machinery.—Thomas H. Moore. Electricity. W. E. Goldsborough. Transportation.—W. A. Smith. Agriculture.—Frederic W. Taylor. Horticulture.—Frederic W. Taylor. Pomology.—John T. Stinson. Forestry (acting).—Tarleton H. Bean. Mines and Metallurgy.—J. A. Holmes; Honorary Chief, David T. Day. Fish and Game.—Tarleton H. Bean. Anthropology.—(to be filled). Social Economy. Howard J. Rogers. Physical Culture.—(to be filled). International Congress.—Howard J. Rogers. Chief of Live Stock.—F. D. Coburn. Chief of Bureau of Music.—George D. Markham.

DIVISION OF EXPLOITATION, DIRECTOR (to be filled).—Commissioner to Europe.—Thomas W. Cridler. Commissioner to Italy.—Vittorio Zeggio. Commissioner to Norway and Sweden.—C. F. Wennerstrum. Commissioner-General to Oriental Countries.—John Barrett. Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.—Jose de Olivares. Commissioner to Brazil.—John Taylor Lewis. Commissioner to Peru, Ecuador, Columbia and Venezuela.—Ernest H. Wands. Commissioner to Cuba.—Charles M. Pepper. Commissioner to Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rico, Hayti, San Domingo, Bahama Islands and Jamaica.—John Rice Chandler. Resident Representative in London.—George F. Parker. Resident Representative in Paris.—Palmer L. Bowen. Resident Representative in Ber-

lin.—Joseph Brucker. Commissioner to South Africa.—C. A. Green. Foreign Press Commissioner.—Walter Williams.

EXECUTIVE DIVISIONS—DIVISION OF WORKS.—Director, Isaac S. Taylor.—Commission of Architects.—Isaac S. Taylor, Chairman; Frederick Widmann, Robert N. Walsh, C. D. Boiselier—Widmann, Walsh & Boiselier; Howard Walker, Thomas R. Kimball—Walker & Kimball; Henry Van Brunt, Frank M. Howe—Van Brunt & Howe; William S. Eames, Thomas C. Young—Eames & Young; John M. Carrere, Thomas Hastings—Carrere & Hastings; George D. Barnett, John F. Haynes, Thomas P. Barnett—Barnett, Haynes & Barnett; Theodore C. Link, Cass Gilbert; Chief of Design, E. L. Masqueray; Chief Draughtsman, W. H. H. Weatherwax; Chief Building Engineer, Philip J. Markmann; Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Henry Rustin; Chief Landscape Architect, George E. Kessler; Chief Civil Engineer, R. H. Phillips.

DIVISION OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS.—DIRECTOR, Norris B. Gregg.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Medical Director, Leonidas H. Laidley.

JEFFERSON GUARD.—Commandant, Major Edward A. Godwin, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF SCULPTORS.—J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, Daniel C. French; Chief of Sculpture, Karl T. F. Bitter.

AUDITING DEPARTMENT.—Auditor, Fred. Gabel; Assistant Auditor, John W. Dunn.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.—Director of Transportation.—George W. Ristine.

SOUVENIR GOLD DOLLARS.—J. C. Van Blarcom, Chairman; W. H. Lee, C. H. Huttig, Walker Hill, Festus J. Wade.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.—F. W. Lehmann, Chairman; Charles W. Knapp, Breckinridge Jones, John Schroers, A. L. Shapleigh.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.—F. D. Hirschberg, Chairman; John D. Davis, Dan C. Nugent, Thomas H. McKittrick, Isaac W. Morton.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF ARBITRATION.—W. F. Boyle, Charles W. Knapp.

DOMESTIC EXPLOITATION.—Chairman, Legislation, D. M. Houser; Chairman, States and Territories, C. H. Huttig; Secretary, Charles M. Reeves.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY.—Acting Chief, W. B. Stevens; General Press-Mark Bennitt; Local Press, W. A. Kelsoe; Publicity, R. H. Sexton; Secretary, Edward Hooker.

CEREMONIES.—Secretary, E. C. Culp.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.—Secretary, Ricardo Diaz Albertini.

On Tuesday, December 9, the board of directors elected F. Hirschburg and William Green, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Isaac Schwarz and the resignation of Edward S. Orr, respectively, until the next general election, March, 1903.

THE SECOND FLAG DAY.

Late in November, 1902, President Francis opened correspondence with the governors of all states and territories in the Louisiana Purchase, asking them to issue proclamations requesting the people of their respective commonwealths to observe December 20, 1902, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory as Louisiana Purchase Day, by the display of the national colors on all public buildings and by the decoration of private homes and places of business and in other ways deemed advisable.

The request was promptly complied with by Gov. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; Gov. Savage, of Nebraska; Gov. Orman, of Colorado; Gov. Cummins, of

Iowa; Gov. Herried, of South Dakota; Gov. Toole, of Montana, and Gov. Geer, of Oregon.

Mayor Rolla Wells, also, issued a proclamation, calling for a half-holiday, in honor of the occasion.

On Saturday, December 20, the weather was mild, with indications of rain, in sharp contrast to the bitter cold which prevailed a year previous, and interfered with the ceremonies attending the first breaking of ground for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

An appropriate program was prepared by the Committee on Ceremonies, and in honor of the occasion the Administration building was decorated, interior and exterior, with the flags of all nations. Over the grand entrance were suspended the flags of France, Spain and the United States, the three countries which have held possession of the Louisiana Territory, and on the walls of the archway and of the vestibules and halls were the flags of other nations, conspicuously placed.

The guests, numbering nearly two hundred, included city officials, members of World's Fair Board of Directors, members of congress, representatives of foreign nations, chiefs of departments and exposition contractors.

An elaborate luncheon, served at two o'clock in the Dining hall of the Administration building, was followed by short addresses by President Francis, Mayor Rolla Wells, Congressman Sherman, of New York; Messrs. Miller and Kenna, of Chicago; Mr. W. I. Buchanan, Dr. W. S. Chaplain, chancellor of Washington University, and Mr. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education.

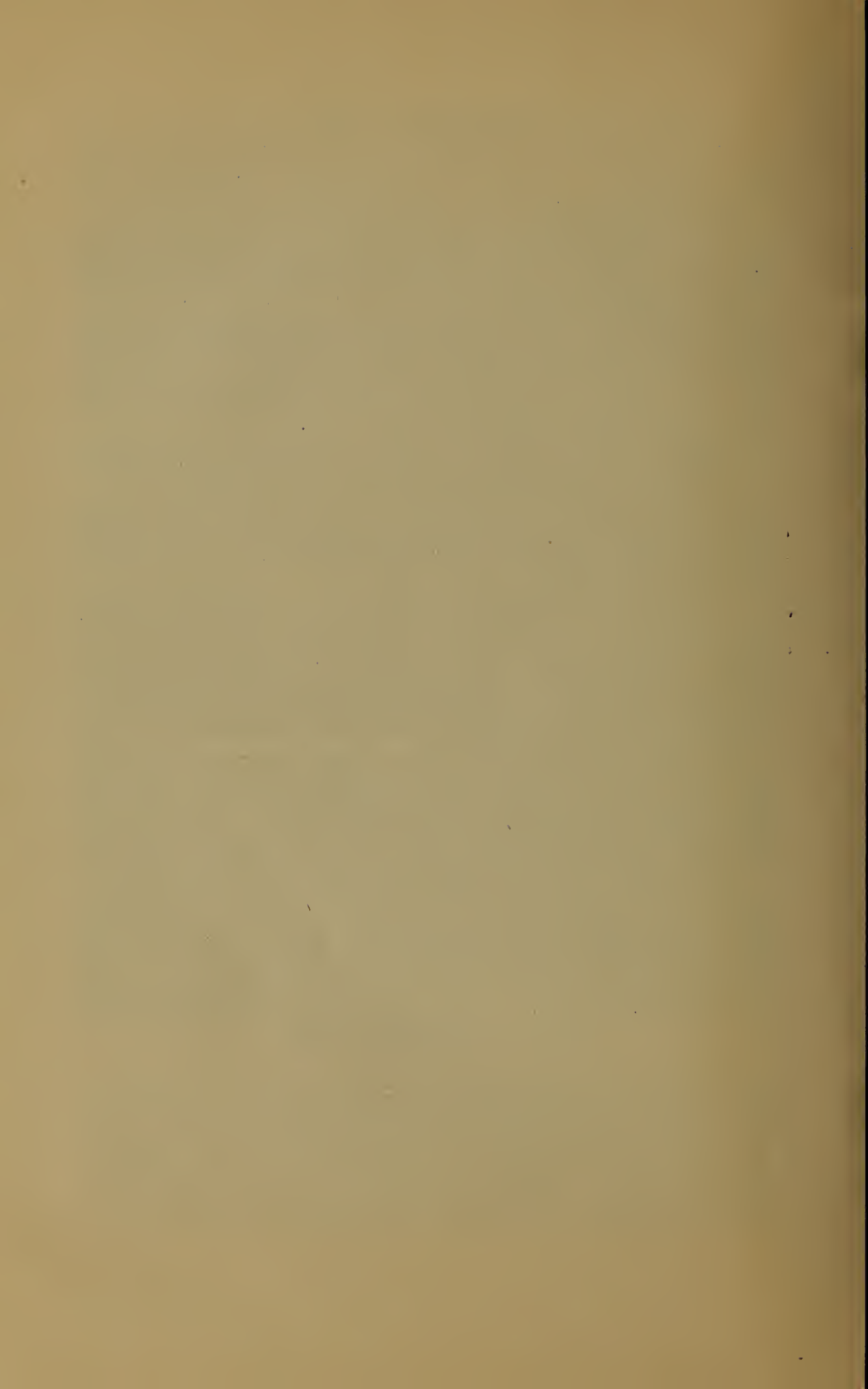
At the close of the exercises the party boarded a train of decorated flat cars and were given a brief tour of inspection of the grounds. Thus culminated, happily, the first anniversary of ground breaking of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition, and the cursory examination of the great mechanical works commenced only one year ago, considering the wonderful progress already attained, nobly supports the prediction of the author at the conclusion of that other ceremony, that the achievements soon to be accomplished will be greater than was at that time anticipated by the most sanguine friend of the enterprise.

The millions of dollars supplied by the citizens of St. Louis, the city and state and the United States government have been augmented by appropriations from other states and territories aggregating \$2,672,500, and from sources other than state and territorial appropriations—private subscriptions, special tax, etc.—amounting to \$1,470,500; and to this there is reasonable assurance of being added additional appropriations amounting to \$1,140,000—a grand total of \$6,285,000 for state and territorial exhibitions.

In the matter of foreign nations, a large number have already accepted the invitation to take part. The foreign appropriations for the Columbia Exposition, 1893, aggregated \$5,000,000, and double this amount was expended. There is ample authority for the belief that the money expended by foreign nations for exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will considerably exceed the amount expended by foreign nations at Chicago.

That the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be the greatest, grandest and best World's Exposition ever given, is conceded by all competent judges.

(THE END.)





ONE WAY TO SAINT LOUIS

FROM

Texas,

Oklahoma,

Indian Territory,

Missouri,

Kansas and

The Southwest

THIS IS THE SCENIC ROUTE

500 Miles Through the Ozarks

